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Court, 8-0, Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes

President to Obey, But Is Disappointed

JACKSON BEACH, Calif., July 24 (AP)—President Nixon will comply in all respects with a Supreme Court order to turn over documents and tape recordings of 64 conversations, he said in a statement read by his lawyer tonight. James St. Clair said in a nationally broadcast statement that would immediately begin passing the tapes to be turned over to the U.S. District Court in Washington.

He gave no timetable, but said of a "time-consuming" process of analyzing and indexing the tapes.

The statement said that Mr. Nixon hoped that his action will contribute to strengthening the principles of executive privilege and not serve as a precedent to destroy it.

Mr. President had fought earlier of the tapes on grounds of executive privilege, but the court said that the need for the tapes in the Watergate cover-up trial outweighed any generalized claim such privilege.

The tapes will be turned over to Judge John Sirica—not the House Judiciary Committee, which

began its public debate of impeachment less than an hour after Mr. St. Clair read his brief statement.

Mr. St. Clair first read the brief presidential statement, drafted after several hours of discussion today between Mr. Nixon and his chief defense attorney. He then said he would begin work on the turnover of tapes.

No Answers

Mr. St. Clair declined to answer questions as he spoke to newsmen at the press center, 13 miles north of the Western White House.

Mr. Nixon said in the statement that he was disappointed in the verdict, announced eight hours earlier by a unanimous court.

"I have instructed Mr. St. Clair to take whatever measures are necessary so as to comply with that decision in all respects," the statement said.

Judge Sirica now must review each of the tapes for relevance to the cover-up trial, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 9 for six former administration and Nixon campaign aides, including H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell.



Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski smiles as he leaves Supreme Court after decision.

Previous tapes given to Judge Sirica have eventually gone to the judiciary panel.

The possibility remained that Mr. Nixon's attorneys could challenge Judge Sirica's rulings of relevance on some of the tapes, which cover a time span from

June 20, 1972—three days after the Watergate break-in—to June 4, 1973.

The House Judiciary Committee, which tonight began televised public debate on articles of impeachment against the

President, appeared likely to adhere to its schedule despite a call from a leading Republican member for a delay in view of the high-court ruling.

Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said, "We can move (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Claims of Privilege Limited

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today, 8 to 0, that President Nixon must provide potential evidence for the criminal trial of his former associates, rejecting flatly the White House contention that the President had absolute authority to refuse such assistance.

As a result of the decision announced by Chief Justice Warren Burger before a packed and tense courtroom, Mr. Nixon would be required to deliver the records of 64 White House conversations for use in the Watergate cover-up trial, and possibly in impeachment proceedings.

In a broader sense, the high court's ruling reaffirmed its historic position, established in the early days of the republic, that the judicial branch decides what the law is and the executive branch is bound by that determination.

Repeatedly in recent weeks, White House spokesmen have suggested that Mr. Nixon might defy the Supreme Court and refuse, on the basis of "the public interest," to surrender the 64 White House tape recordings at issue to Judge John Sirica of the U.S. District Court here.

Not since the 1952 refusal to permit President Harry Truman to seize the nation's steel mills had the Supreme Court dealt so seriously a blow to a chief executive who read broader powers into his constitutional mandate than the court was willing to recognize.

Immediately, the courteous but one-sided Supreme Court decision appeared likely to sway some undecided Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee to vote in support of articles of impeachment.

Over somewhat longer range, the ruling was expected to increase the number of Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House who would be willing to vote against the President if the impeachment issue should reach the floor, as is now anticipated, late in August or early in September.

In addition, the decision will provide Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, with additional evidence to use in the September trial of six former Nixon aides accused of conspiring to conceal the 1972 burglary of Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex here.

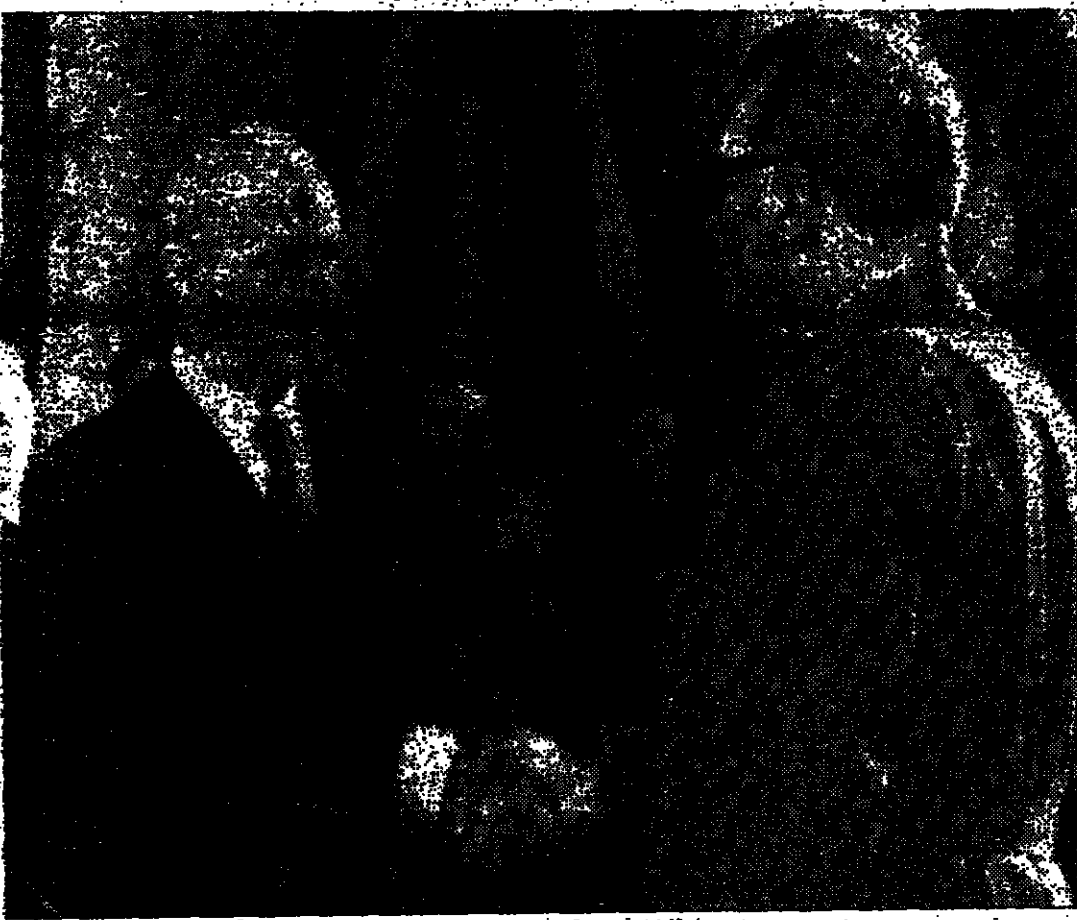
With three of Mr. Nixon's appointees voting against him—the fourth, associate Justice Wil-



Chief Justice Burger

liam Rehnquist, had disquieted himself—the high court took these blunt actions:

• Told the President to comply "forthwith" with Judge Sirica's order to turn over the tapes for screening and subsequent submission to Mr. Jaworski of all (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Premier Constantine Caramanlis shakes hands with Gen. Phaedon Giaklis, head of the outgoing Greek junta, after swearing in ceremony in Athens early yesterday.

Javits Says Credibility 'Unimpaired'

Kissinger Testifies 3 Hours on Wiretaps

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned testimony of State Department Secretary Henry Kissinger for three hours yesterday on matters suggesting that he had misled the committee last year about his role in wiretapping of 17 officials newsmen from 1969 to 1971.

Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said that he had heard Kissinger in the closed hearings but to lead him to reverse his part of Mr. Kissinger's "credibility remains unimpaired."

Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., refused to make any judgment on whether Kissinger's testimony removed all doubt, asserting that this "something the entire committee would have to decide as the final witness, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., formerly Mr. Kissinger's deputy and now the chief of staff, testified Tuesday.

when he was confirmed as secretary of state.

The FBI documents, including those by the late J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI during the period of the wiretaps in question, said that Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig initiated certain of the taps in an effort to stem leaks of national security information to the press.

Mr. Kissinger, in testimony to the committee last September and in several news conferences, has insisted that he did not initiate the program of wiretaps, but supplied names of people on his National Security Council staff who either had access to information being leaked, or whose names turned up in the course of an investigation of someone else.

In addition, Mr. Kissinger has said that members of his staff who had adverse information in their security files also were put on the list of those wiretapped.

After a number of stories appeared last month quoting the FBI documents and casting doubt on Mr. Kissinger's testimony, in an emotional news conference in June 11 in Salzburg, threatened to quit if his reputation was not cleared of perjury allegations.

His argument that he did not take the initiative in the taps was bolstered by a letter from President Nixon to Sen. Fulbright June 14 taking complete responsibility for the wiretap program and asserting that Mr. Kissinger's previous testimony was "entirely correct."

Mr. Kissinger, after his appearance yesterday, brushed past newsmen. But in off-the-off

remarks to a few newsmen following him through the Capitol's halls, he said that the committee could now make up its mind if he had told the truth or not.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who served during the entire eight years of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, testified later on the procedures used by Mr. Hoover in security cases.

Mr. Hoover's methods have become a crucial aspect of the investigation. Mr. Rusk and some previous FBI and Justice Department witnesses have testified, according to Senate sources, that Mr. Hoover often said a wiretap was ordered by someone when in fact it had not been, in order to cover his own involvement.

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New Athens Government Recognizes Makarios as Legally Head of Cyprus

ATHENS, July 24 (AP)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis today swore in a national-unity government of veteran politicians and economists.

His foreign minister and deputy premier, George Mavros, shortly after being sworn in, said that the new government recognizes Archbishop Makarios as President and legal head of Cyprus.

Mr. Mavros said, "When Makarios will return is another question. That's his business."

He said that Greece "has accepted fully the United Nations Security Council decision on Cyprus. One of the points of this resolution is a call for the restoration of constitutional order. Since we accept that, we therefore recognize President Makarios as the legal head of Cyprus."

From San Clemente, President Nixon sent congratulations to Mr. Caramanlis, expressing the "full support" of the United States "in the effort to re-establish peace on Cyprus and within the alliance," referring to the fact that Greece and Turkey, members of NATO, moved to the brink of war in the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Caramanlis, 67, the statesman who returned from exile in Paris to assume the premiership, named Mr. Mavros, a long-time politician, to the two key posts.

A government statement said Mr. Mavros will leave tomorrow for Geneva to head the Greek delegation to the Cyprus peace conference as the new Athens regime moved to calm relations with Turkey.

The new government announced the immediate lifting of press censorship. It also declared a general amnesty for all persons sentenced to jail for political offenses, and the restoration of citizenship to all deprived of it for alleged political crimes.

In London, King Constantine, who went into exile from Greece after the 1967 military coup, said that he hoped to return to Athens soon. He expressed "deep satisfaction" in the fall of the Athens junta, but gave no indication when he might return to Greece.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Caramanlis agreed to end his 11 years of self-imposed exile and head the government only after receiving assurances that the military leaders would return to their barracks and let him run things without interference.

The way was cleared for Mr. Caramanlis' return yesterday when President Phaedon Giaklis announced the resignation of the military-backed regime headed by Premier Adamantios Andreousoylos.

The strongman of the fallen military regime, Brig. Gen. Di-

mitrios Ioannidis, was reported transferred to the northeast part of the country to assume a command along the Greek-Turkish border, according to military sources.

The sources said Gen. Ioannidis, the chief of the military police who toppled dictator George Papadopoulos in a bloodless coup last November and then ran the regime from behind the scenes, had offered his resignation from the military, but was refused.

Officials said a few of the ministries and under secretary

posts had not yet been named. In addition to Mr. Mavros, the new cabinet included:

Xenophon Zolotas, economic coordinator; Evangelos Averoff, defense; Taktis Lambiris, under secretary for press and information; John Pseumatzoglou, finance; Nicholas Louros, education; Solon Glikas, public order; Constantine Papageorgiou, justice; George Rallis, interior; Constantine Tsakos, culture and science; and Andras Kokevis, social services.

Mr. Caramanlis was sworn in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

As Fighting Continues

Clerides Warns Against Makarios Return Now

NICOSIA, July 24 (UPI)—With the Cyprus cease-fire remaining shaky, the island's third president in nine days said today that it would be most unwise for Archbishop Makarios to return now.

"I think it would be most unwise under present circumstances," said Glafkos Clerides, who took over yesterday from Nikos Sampson, the man who helped depose Archbishop Makarios nine days ago.

(AP reported that Archbishop Makarios, asked in New York when he expected to return to the presidency, said: "I hope in the next few weeks." He said that he did not expect to attend the discussions on Cyprus in Geneva, at least for the first few days.)

Sporadic but heavy fighting continued in Cyprus 48 hours after a United Nations cease-fire went into effect. Nicosia was shelled again during the night. Turkish Army troops traded shots with Greek forces along the frontiers of Greek-Turkish communities.

A UN officer reported "many cease-fire violations" throughout the day, particularly in Nicosia.

There is no question but that the Turks are trying to expand their enclave and bridgehead," he said.

The biggest battle flared at Bellapais, three miles southeast of Kyrenia, on the mountain road from the coast to the capital. The UN officer said another battle erupted farther along the road but said he had no details or casualty figures.

At the UN, the Security Council last night unanimously called upon all parties in Cyprus to comply immediately with the cease-fire, AP reported. The session had been requested by Greece.

Mr. Clerides said that the fighting must stop.

"There is a serious risk if the conflict continues that the state of Cyprus will be destroyed—both economically and physically," he said.

"The tensions and passions that will be created will make it impossible for Greek and Turk to be in a position to coexist in one state," he said.

Mr. Clerides said he doubted that the Geneva talks between Britain, Greece and Turkey would resolve the Cyprus problem.

Early Elections Pledged

He pledged early elections, and said he would never accept partition of the island into separate Greek and Turkish areas.

Elections "in the near future" would be both for the presidency and for the Cyprus legislature, the House of Representatives, he said. There was nothing to bar Archbishop Makarios from running for office again, he said.

"It is a free country," he said. "Every citizen has a right to present himself for election."

Asked whether the archbishop should return or not, he said it "would be better to leave that matter for the peoples of Cyprus to decide, not a President who has taken over with the objective of limiting the bloodshed."

He said he was not barring Archbishop Makarios from re-

turning to the northeast part of the country to assume a command along the Greek-Turkish border, according to military sources.

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Greek, Turkish, U.K. Envoys To Open Geneva Talks Today

GENEVA, July 24 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers will fly to Geneva tomorrow for Cyprus peace talks, spokesmen for the three delegations said today.

Diplomatic officials said that the talks, originally scheduled for this afternoon but postponed because of the resignation of the Greek military regime, will begin tomorrow.

Britain has called a three-power conference with Greece and Turkey—the two other guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaty.

A British spokesman said that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will arrive here tomorrow morning. Greek and Turkish spokesmen said that Greece's new foreign minister, George Mavros, and Turkey's Turgut Gulen also will arrive here tomorrow.

Confidence officials said that one of the main aims of the talks will be withdrawal of Greek and Turkish armed forces from Cyprus.

Another topic, they said, is how Cyprus can take part in later talks on a permanent political settlement there.

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No place has been reserved for Cyprus at the conference, table. The Cyprus delegation to UN headquarters here said that it has received no word whether representatives of the new government of President Glafkos Clerides ultimately will sit in—at least on the sidelines.

But there were unconfirmed reports that Archbishop Makarios may come to Geneva to try to lobby the British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.



Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides (right) at press conference yesterday with Foreign Minister Dimity Demetrious.

S. Appoints Wein

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Vice Admiral John Wein will be the U.S. representative on the Atlantic Alliance Military Committee in Brussels, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Credits Turkish Action

Ecevit Welcomes 'New Era For Freedom in Our Region'

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, July 24 (NYT)—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey yesterday called the installation of a new civilian government in Greece a step toward "a new era for democracy and freedom in our region."

The collapse of the Greek military dictatorship was seen by officials here as a promising opportunity to resolve by negotiation some longstanding differences between Greece and Turkey that exploded into war on the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Ecevit attributed the changes in government in Greece and in the Greek sector of Cyprus to Turkey's landing of an armored division of more than 10,000 men on Cyprus to protect the rights of the Turkish minority on the divided island.

"I have strong hopes that developments toward establishing a democratic way of life in Cyprus as well as in Greece will facilitate closer cooperation and friendly relations between us, for we shall be speaking the same political language," Mr. Ecevit said.

In a warmly worded message of congratulations to Constantine Caramanlis, Mr. Ecevit urged that Greece and Turkey, which are NATO allies, "bury the bitter memories of the past."

"From the day it took office it has been the sincere desire of my government to start a friendly dialogue and cooperation in all fields with our neighbor and ally Greece," the message said. It added:

"I have strong hopes that, as an experienced statesman who can appreciate the value of close and healthy relations between Turkey and Greece for both countries and for world peace,

Portuguese Appoint Junta to Run Angola

LISBON, July 24 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho has been appointed president of a military junta which is to take control of the Portuguese African territory of Angola. It was announced here today.

The junta will replace the governor general of the territory, Gen. Silvestre Marques, who was recalled to Lisbon earlier this week, a spokesman for the Overseas Territories Ministry said.

Theodorakis and Melina Mercouri Ending Exiles, Going to Greece

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—Film star Melina Mercouri said today that she and composer Mikis Theodorakis have decided to return to Greece from their exile in France.

Mrs. Mercouri said, "Mikis is flying home today. I will go back home in a few days' time."

"The struggle of the Greek people, the collapse of the American policy which kept the Greek people prisoner of the junta for seven years, the blood of students and workers, the disaster of the Cypriot people, provide us with the possibility of returning home," she said.

"We shall go back and fight in our country for a true democracy and a true independence. The people shall win."

Miss Mercouri was deprived of her Greek nationality because of her opposition to the military government, and abroad she waged an impassioned campaign for a return to democratic rule.

Miss Mercouri said that she had not yet decided whether to



Mikis Theodorakis at Le Bourget Airport yesterday.

leave for Athens alone or to wait until her husband, American film director Jules Dassin, returns from New York and go with him Sunday.

Clerides, Veteran Negotiator, Known for His Calm Attitude

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).

In a part of the world known for volcanic orators and fiery politicians, Glafkos John Clerides, the durable Greek Cypriot political leader, is notable for his calm; so much so, in fact, that his Turkish critics have been known to refer to him as "kum kiliginda kur," a wolf camouflaged as a sheep.

That quality of serenity, or seeming serenity, may prove important now that Mr. Clerides, 55, the head of Cyprus's House of Representatives, has been named acting president of the island republic.

If Mr. Clerides continues in a position of leadership, a prime task will be to assuage the Greek-Turkish hatred that has flared in recent days. And for this he is richly suited, by experience as well as temperament.

For years, Mr. Clerides headed

the Greek Cypriot delegation at the endless, unproductive intercommunal talks with representatives of Cyprus's Turkish community. But even if the talks never got far, Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, established considerable personal trust in one another.

Mr. Clerides's calm, his admirers say, is partly training. He was steeped in the restrained British courtroom tradition as a student at the University of London, and eventually qualified as a barrister.

His studies were interrupted by World War II, and he joined the Royal Air Force. He took part in bombing raids over Germany and was taken prisoner after being shot down over Hamburg. He escaped from German prison camps three times but was recaptured each time.

After the war he returned to Nicosia, where he was born. He became associated with EOKA, the anti-British underground group. Following the island's first national elections, for the House of Representatives in 1960, Mr. Clerides became president of the House at the age of 41.

He soon emerged, British observers reported, as one of the ablest of President Makarios's political advisers. As president of the House, he filled in for the archbishop during the latter's trips abroad.

Athens Acts For Makarios

(Continued from Page 1)

before dawn today after returning at the invitation of the military leaders. Thousands stayed up past midnight to give him a tumultuous welcome.

Crowds gathered again today outside the downtown hotel where Mr. Caramanlis set up temporary headquarters and received politicians who were active before the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Caramanlis was faced with a multitude of problems stemming from the coup in Cyprus, for which the Greek military dictatorship was blamed, and the Turkish invasion of the island that followed the coup.

Military preparations continued at a frenzied pace following general mobilization on Saturday after Turkey invaded Cyprus.

Mr. Caramanlis's first preoccupation was how to react to this situation. Sources close to him said that diplomatic pressure was already being exerted on him to seek a peaceful settlement, rather than any military action.

In the meantime, former military leaders were being sought out by angry crowds and at least one was reportedly beaten.

U.S. Reaction

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters)—The United States today welcomed the return of civilian government to Greece and said that it was conducting relations with the Acting President of Cyprus, Glafkos Clerides.

The State Department, however, carefully refrained from saying whether it officially recognized Mr. Clerides as the new head of state in Cyprus.

"The United States is conducting its relations with Mr. Clerides, who, according to the Cyprus Constitution, has the right to serve as President under certain circumstances," the statement said.

Earlier, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "we welcome the return of civilian government in Greece. We are looking forward to close and friendly relations with the new Greek government, who are old friends of ours."

French Soldier Killed

TOULON, France, July 24 (Reuters)—A French soldier was stabbed to death and four other persons severely injured in a fight between soldiers and North Africans here last night, police said today.

U.S. Arms Bill Cut \$1 Billion By Conferees

Minuteman Testing Barred Over U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).

House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday to cut nearly \$1 billion from the administration's military weapons budget for this year and to ban tests of Minuteman missiles over the northwest United States.

Winding up a month of wrangling over House and Senate versions of the weapons bill, the conferees also voted to allow the military services to gas and poison dogs in military research projects if the aim is to preserve human life.

Negotiators from the Senate and House Armed Services Committees announced that they had approved a 22.16-billion weapons authorization for the year that began July 1, a cut of almost \$1 billion in the administration's request.

The compromise was \$340 million more than the Senate had voted and \$484 million less than the House voted.

In the controversial matter of using dogs for lethal research, the Senate had approved a proposal by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., to prohibit the armed forces from using the animals in medical research with poison gases and other chemicals.

The conferees committee rejected Sen. Humphrey's amendment to say that the provision "is not to inhibit research aimed at preserving human life."

Senate to Continue.

Since both the Air Force and Army—the two services that bought eagles for poison research—have said that their purpose is to check substances that might be poisonous to humans, the rewritten amendment seemed to allow the Pentagon to do exactly what it had been doing with the dogs.

The conferees also accepted a Senate amendment to drop all funds requested by the Air Force to test-fire Minuteman missiles from silos in Montana over Montana, Idaho, Oregon and corners of Washington and California.

The compromise bill must still be reapproved by both houses, but that is considered largely a formality.

The conference voted \$1 billion in military aid to South Vietnam this year, \$600 million less than the administration requested.

In Case of War

Raw-Material Supply Lines For NATO Called Vulnerable

By Drew Middleton

LONDON (NYT)—The assured supply by sea of oil and other essential minerals in the event of war with the Soviet Union has become the primary problem facing the Atlantic alliance.

The United States, in the opinion of strategic planners at NATO headquarters in Brussels and in Washington and London, is—like many of its European allies—fast becoming a have-not nation, dependent for industrial vigor on imports from overseas.

According to a recent survey commissioned by the U.S. Navy, 100 minerals are imported to America, 18 of them in amounts greater than 100,000 tons annually. Last year, total imports of these minerals were \$6 million tons.

Energy imports last year were valued at about \$8 billion, consisting of two billion barrels of crude oil and refined products and a trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

The problem facing the Navy and other treaty members is simply how to insure the raw-material supply in time of war.

The alliance gets its essential minerals, such as iron ore, bauxite and copper, from four distant sources: the Persian Gulf, southern Africa, Australia and South America. As strategic planners see it, the sea lanes from the Persian Gulf to Western Europe and the United States have become the most important naval area in the world.

America's allies, according to retired Vice-Adm. John Lee, are "demonstrably vulnerable" to scarcities in resources. But Washington planners, projecting U.S. needs into the 1980s, fear that the United States will be vulnerable, too.

The most likely development in a crisis, as they see it, is an undeclared war by Soviet submarines against Western shipping around the Cape of Good Hope.

The establishment of a working relationship with South Africa on protection of this route is one of the politically sensitive problems for North Atlantic planners because of the antipathy of some members—notably the Netherlands and Norway—to South Africa's racial policies.

According to senior officers here, Adm. Ralph Cousins, supreme allied commander in the Atlantic, has planned as far as he can safeguard for the transport of tankers and other merchant ships around the cape.

But he has no permission to establish contacts with the small but efficient South African Navy. And, granted the urgent wartime



Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin looks through high-powered glasses across the Jordan River at Jordanian positions during tour Tuesday of Israeli-occupied West Bank.

News Analysis

Israel Is Still Divided on Palestinian Policy

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, July 24 (WP)—Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, who has been involved in determined efforts to mold a united front within his government and ruling Labor party over the issue of the future of the Palestinian people, seems to have been unsuccessful so far.

Statements made within the cabinet during its discussion of this issue Sunday and speeches in the Knesset (parliament) debate yesterday are seen by observers here as proof that the question of Israel's attitude to the demand for an independent Palestinian state is far from resolved.

In the Knesset debate, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan emphasized the government by calling for the establishment of Israeli settlements "everywhere on the West Bank of the Jordan" and by advocating that Israel maintain military strongholds along the Jordan River and near the large towns in order to safeguard its security.

Opposition Parties

That speech, as well as proposals made by speakers from opposition parties, split the voting within the Labor party faction to

which Gen. Dayan and Mr. Rabin both belong. Some observers expect that this rift will become wider when the time to make some agonizing decisions in the negotiations with Israel's neighbors draws near.

Mr. Rabin brought the issue up for debate in the government Sunday. He was reported to have hoped to put an end to what he is said to have termed "loose talk" within the cabinet—"loose talk" meaning the cabinet's "Palestinian entity" or even of accepting the Palestine Liberation Organization under certain conditions as negotiators at the Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Rabin's own position, repeated on several occasions in the last few weeks, is that Israel should refuse to negotiate with any entity except a full-fledged state, refuse to recognize the PLO as representing the Palestinian Arabs and refuse to agree to the establishment of a "third state" between Israel and Jordan. He argues that such a state will be viable and will just prolong the Middle East strife.

Apart from the substantive arguments for this position, Mr. Rabin is reported to have claimed that it would be wrong tactically to demonstrate any flexibility on this issue at this time. He feels that any move by Israel in that direction would weaken the position of Jordan's King Hussein within the Arab world, drive him to be less compromising in his public statements and give support to the fedayeen who still demand the destruction of the state of Israel.

Continues to Strive

After the seven-hour discussion Sunday, Mr. Rabin obtained the backing of the government for his position. The communiqué issued after the meeting emphasized: "Israel will continue to strive for peace agreement with the Arab states within the framework that will be achieved in negotiations without prior condition." The statement continued: "The government will try to begin negotiations for a peace agreement with Jordan."

This peace will be based on the existence of two independent states, Israel with its capital, Jerusalem, and an Arab Jordanian Palestinian state east of Jordan, whose borders will be determined in negotiations between Israel and Jordan. In this state, the identity of both Jordanian and Palestinians will find expression within the framework of good neighborly relations with Israel."

While the debate and its conclusions seemed to have only reiterated the position previously pronounced by Mr. Rabin and held by former Israeli governments, observers noted a few significant points of departure. For one thing, no less than five of the 18 members of the cabinet voted for a minority resolution demanding that Israel strive for negotiations not only with the Jordanian state but also with such "Palestinian elements" that would recognize the existence of Israel and agree to make peace.

There were no indications, however, that the man was bent on having taken part in the hijacking of another Avianca airliner. He received three wounds and died an hour in a hospital.

Martinez hijacked the jet as it was on a domestic flight, between the northwestern cities Pereira and Medellin. He ordered the pilot to fly to Cali.

His wife, carrying a baby in her arms, did not take an active part in the hijacking, witnesses said.

They said that the man threatened a stewardess with a gun forced her to take him to cockpit, where he held the jet at gunpoint.

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Clerides Believes It 'Unwise' For Makarios to Return Now

(Continued from Page 1)

turning. "At this stage, I am only advising" that he not return, Mr. Clerides said.

Mr. Clerides, who as his first presidential act met Rauf Denkash, Vice-President under Archbishop Makarios and leader of the Turkish community, said he himself had "assumed the presidency under provisions of the Cyprus Constitution."

Under Archbishop Makarios, he was head of the Cyprus legislature.

Mr. Clerides said a "considerable number" of persons on both sides had been killed in the fighting following Turkey's invasion. But he said he had no firm figures.

He denied that there had been massacres of Turkish Cypriot communities by Greek-led National Guard troops. But he said Turkish "bombing of civilian targets is an established fact."

Mr. Clerides said that the Geneva conference could only lead to, not reach, a solution.

"My position is that the only solution to the constitutional problem must be discussed in Cyprus between the two communities," he said.

"You cannot sit away from Cyprus and decide what will happen to the people of Cyprus," he said.

On the military situation, Mr. Clerides had few concrete details to give newsmen.

Franco Reported Fully Recovered, Eager to Holiday

MADRID, July 24 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, hospitalized since July 9 with a blood clot and internal bleeding, is "fully recovered" and eager to go on vacation, doctors reported today.

The Spanish leader, 81, was hospitalized after he was stricken with thrombophlebitis. His condition was complicated last Friday with intestinal bleeding.

Doctors said today that Gen. Franco "does not need our care any longer. He can go anywhere he wants with every guarantee."

Sources close to Gen. Franco said that he may begin a two-month vacation next weekend with a visit to his native Galicia, in northwestern Spain. During his illness, Gen. Franco temporarily transferred power to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

Soviet Satellite Up

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched another in its series of Molniya-2 communications satellites, Tass said. The satellites are used to relay long-range telephone, television and radio transmissions.

DEATH NOTICE

MacDermot, July 24, 1974, at American Hospital, Paris. Elaine MacDermot, nee de Senneville, 1924, wife of Francis Charles MacDermot, mother of Mrs. Nancy Adair and Brian Hugh MacDermot. Friends invited to 20, rue de



Archbishop Makarios in New York Tuesday. He said he planned to return to Cyprus.

"It is a fact that Turkish forces have now opened a corridor and have joined with Turkish forces in Nicosia," he said.

"It is also a fact that at some points they have gone beyond the frontiers of the old Turkish Cypriot community lines."

Mr. Clerides said the Turks had proposed that the port of Kyrenia, now virtually deserted, should be made a free port for Turks.

UN and military officials told newsmen in the British base of Akrotiri that there were about 10,000 Turkish troops on Cyprus.

They said the Turks had widened their beachhead on the north coast near Kyrenia to between 10 or 15 miles, and sent tanks rumbling south through the mountain pass to Nicosia. More Turkish troops were being landed by helicopter and ship, the officials said.

60 Americans Evacuated

STUTTGART, July 24 (AP)—Sixty American citizens were evacuated from Cyprus today in a joint U.S.-British effort. The U.S. European Command military headquarters here announced.

The evacuation completed the removal of known concentrations of Americans from the island, the statement said, adding that U.S. Sixth Fleet units will continue to stand by for further evacuations, if required.

Philippines Outlaws Pinball, Slot Machines

MANTILA, July 24 (AP)—The martial-law regime has outlawed the use of pinball and slot machines in the Philippines. Imposing severe penalties for violations, President Ferdinand Marcos decreed the use of such gambling devices illegal. He said the measure was taken to protect the "moral regeneration program" of the "new society."

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هكذا من الأصل

Weyer Announces

resident to Obey Decision ut Declares Disappointment

(Continued from Page 1) ad now" in his criminal prosecution of Watergate defendants. Jaworski said, "I'm especially pleased it was a unanimous decision. It doesn't leave any doubt in anyone's mind."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Ala., remarked dryly, "Eight to nine is pretty unanimous, to the least."

d the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Anderson of Illinois, said, would have been extremely surprised if there had been any decision."

However, Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, second-ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, urged the committee hold up on its impeachment report scheduled before Monday until it can study the subpoenaed tapes.

Rep. McClory, who has increasingly taken the role of spokesman for the panel's minority members, said that he believed most of his GOP colleagues said that the vote should be

Prison Sex Is Ruled Out

NEWARK, July 24 (AP)—Federal judge ruled yesterday that prisoners have no constitutional right to sex.

U.S. District Court Judge Vincent Bismio rejected a suit by Rahway State Prison inmates who said that New Jersey's failure to institute house rules or conjugal visits counted to cruel and unusual punishment.

"The term conjugal visits to be taken as a euphemism for sexual intercourse," Judge Bismio said. "What plaintiffs ask for is the prison official provide facilities for them to have sexual intercourse with the visitors."

aris Approves balanced Budget 1975-\$52 Billion

ARLIS, July 24 (AP)—The arch government today approved a balanced budget for 1975, with increases in receipts and expenditures of 18.8 per cent over current year's totals.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called it an anti-inflation budget that sacrifices nothing essential. Budget increases have been made for telecommunications equipment, more fuel and pensionary employees for old-age pensions.

The budget provides for a 4.9 per cent real increase in expenses, and an 8.9 per cent allowance for additional costs due to inflation.

Details of the budget will be sent after the bill is presented to the National Assembly in September. Expenditures and receipts were set at \$52.9 billion and \$52.9 billion.

anger Strike Said End in Mexico Jails

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (AP)—More than 100 young foreigners, most of them from the United States, have ended their hunger strike in two Mexico City jails in two weeks, prison officials said.

There was no immediate concession from the inmates, most of whom were arrested at the Los Olivos airport with drugs were trying to smuggle from America to the United States. The prisoners said that they were tortured by the Mexican police and tricked into false sessions which they did not understand, and that the U.S. embassy neglected them.

The Mexican government denied the charges, and the embassy said it had been doing all it could.

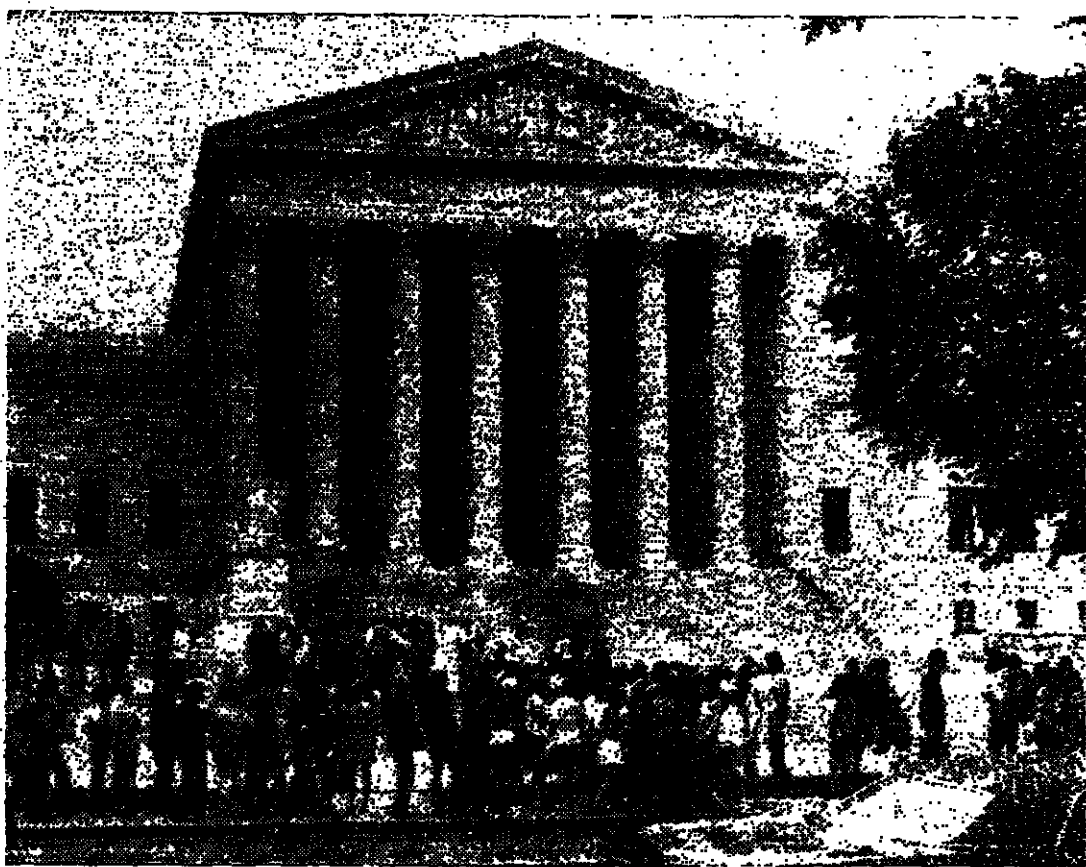
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Mary Anne Oja, Mahopac, New York

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witch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.



Crowd gathered outside Supreme Court yesterday morning anticipating decision.

High Court Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes

(Continued from Page 1) portions that provide relevant and admissible evidence for the cover-up trial.

Left standing the Watergate grand jury action in naming Mr. Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator in the cover-up by ruling that the question was irrelevant, and adding that the court should not have agreed to review Judge Sirica's refusal to strike the President's name from the indictment in the first place.

Denied a motion by James St. Clair, the President's chief defense counsel, that the justices examine the records of the Watergate grand jury to determine whether there was enough evi-

dence to warrant the naming of Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator.

Reading a condensed version of his 31-page opinion, Chief Justice Burger rejected every legal defense that the White House had attempted to erect in defense of the President's refusal to deliver the tape recordings to Judge Sirica.

The court concluded unanimously, the chief justice said, that the President did not have an absolute constitutional right to keep his records confidential and that the interests of fairness in administering criminal justice outweighed the qualified privilege Mr. Nixon did enjoy.

The allowance of the privilege to withhold evidence that is demonstrably relevant in a criminal trial would cut deeply into the guarantee of due process of law and gravely impair the basic function of the courts," Justice Burger declared.

The chief justice also said: "A president's acknowledged need for confidentiality in the communications of his office is general in nature, whereas the constitutional need for production of relevant evidence in a criminal proceeding is specific and central to the fair adjudication of a partial criminal case in the administration of justice."

"Without access to specific facts, a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be violated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations demonstrably shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cases."



Patrick Buchanan

"If there are conversations with confidential aides, such as Charles Colson or Bob Haldeman [exclusive of the so-called Watergate tapes] that are better left confidential forever—what then is the sense of their preservation? For the President to keep them is tantamount to a day-by-day log of his tape library, and himself separate the wheat from the chaff from his own recollection—and have the latter burned. If such a program is undertaken, it should be announced, not in advance, but as a fait accompli."

Mr. Buchanan said yesterday that he does not know whether the President saw his memo, but believes he did. At any rate, he said, he did not discuss it with Mr. Nixon later.

Mr. Buchanan also warned the President in the memo that if he decided not to release any of the tapes, "we should not delude ourselves as to the consequences." Mr. Nixon would lose support, Mr. Buchanan warned, and therefore should go on the attack to try to make up lost ground.

Mr. Buchanan recommended that the President publicly attack and privately warn or even fire then-Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, whom he characterized as the head of a "fifth column... dominated by McGovern-Kennedy types" within the administration bent on destroying it.

The White House adviser observed that Mr. Nixon's aides had been providing him with a legal defense, "not recognizing fully that we are confronted with a political assault."

Mr. Buchanan called on the President to make a speech, "stripped of the mea culpa rhetoric" of two earlier Watergate explanations, charging the opposition "with equal misdeeds" and "seeking to destroy the democratic mandate of 1972, and attempting to reimburse upon the American people the policies, programs and personalities vomited up in a thousand voting booths across the nation in November."

He proposed that the time had come to clearly enunciate policy decisions that would sharpen the administration's differences with its foes, including endorsement of anti-busing and anti-abortion legislation... a strong moral issue dividing the new majority from the old elite."

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"Without access to specific facts, a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be violated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations demonstrably shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cases."

The tapes that Mr. Nixon will now be required to deliver to Judge Sirica will be screened by the judge for any information that is relevant to the conspiracy trial of six former Nixon aides charged with covering up the Watergate burglary, and that evidence will then be passed on to the special prosecutor.

Mr. Jaworski predicted after the court session that any evidence involved would be available in time for the scheduled opening of the Watergate cover-up trial on Sept. 9.

It appeared unlikely, however, that any material on the tapes would become available for the purposes of impeachment before a vote by the full House of Representatives expected in late August or early September on charges against Mr. Nixon that the Judiciary Committee was expected to adopt within the next few days.

Underlined Need

The Supreme Court cautioned in its decision that Judge Sirica's screening must involve "scrupulous protection against any release or publication of material not found by the court at that stage, probably admissible in evidence and relevant to the issues of the trial for which it is sought."

Justice Burger also underscored the need that Judge Sirica "discharge his responsibility to see to it that, until released to the special prosecutor, no in camera [privately-examined secret] material is revealed to anyone."

Once relevant excerpts of the White House tapes have been delivered to Mr. Jaworski, it is up to him to decide what information, if any, should be forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee for impeachment purposes, and whether any such transmission should be delayed because of the cover-up trial.

Some Judiciary Committee members are expected to argue

that proceedings be held up to take into consideration whatever evidence the new tapes may provide, but that would clearly require a postponement of six weeks to two months, something the House leadership is believed unlikely to sanction.

But the Supreme Court decision did not recognize the interrelation between the Watergate trial evidence, officially before the justices, and its possible applicability to impeachment, a connection that Mr. St. Clair had repeatedly urged them to weigh.

Other Appointees

Voting against the White House position, in addition to Justice Burger were two other appointees of the President: Associate Justices Harry Blackmun and Lewis Powell Jr. The fourth Nixon appointee, Justice Rehnquist, declined to sit on the case, apparently because of his prior service in the Justice Department under former Attorney General John Mitchell, one of the defendants in the cover-up trial.

Also concurring in the unanimous decision were Associate Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart, Byron White and Thurgood Marshall.

Some Supreme Court observers had predicted that there would be strong pressure for a unanimous ruling by the justices, in an institutional effort to discourage Mr. Nixon from refusing to obey the court.

The court chamber was packed with lawyers, newsmen and spectators, many of whom had waited in line on the marble steps for hours. The palpable suspense was ended almost immediately, as Justice Burger began announcing the ruling.

For 17 minutes, Justice Burger read carefully and unemotionally from the opinion. Only occasionally did he nod to emphasize a point, such as his assertion that "it is emphatically the province and duty of this court to say what the law is with respect to the claim of privilege presented in this case."

The justices had obviously reacted negatively to Mr. St. Clair's argument that the high court had no authority to review a unilateral decision by the President that certain material was legally privileged.

As a result of the justices' decision that they should not have considered reviewing the undisclosed-conspirator question raised by the White House, Mr. Nixon's name will remain on the indictment pursuant to Judge Sirica's refusal to expunge it.

The court held that the judge's ruling upholding the tapes' subpoena was appealable because, otherwise, it could only be reviewed by citing the President for contempt and appealing that order, a method the justices called "peculiarly inappropriate" under the circumstances.

Legal Standing

Also rejected unanimously was Mr. St. Clair's contention that Mr. Jaworski did not have the legal standing to sue the President. The special prosecutor's guarantee of independence upon his appointment, the court ruled, made this "the kind of controversy courts traditionally resolve."

Justice Burger pointedly denied the White House contention that the President, not the courts, had the ultimate right to make some legal determinations.

"The judicial power of the United States vested in the federal courts by... the Constitution," the chief justice declared, "can no more be shared with the executive branch than the chief executive, for example, can share with the judiciary the veto power, or the Congress share with the judiciary the power to override a presidential veto."

Supreme Court Excerpts

'Privilege Must Yield to Need for Evidence'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (IHT).—The following are excerpts of today's Supreme Court decision on the Watergate tapes:

No holding of the court has defined the scope of judicial power specifically relating to the enforcement of a subpoena for confidential presidential communications for use in a criminal prosecution, but other exercises of powers by the executive branch and the legislative branch have been found invalid as in conflict with the Constitution...

Notwithstanding the deference each branch must accord the others, the "judicial power of the United States" vested in the federal courts by the Constitution can no more be shared with the executive branch than the chief executive, for example, can share with the judiciary the veto power, or the Congress share with the judiciary the power to override a presidential veto. Any other conclusion would be contrary to the basic concept of separation of powers and the checks and balances that flow from the scheme of a tripartite government.

However, neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality of high-level communications, without more, can sustain an absolute, unqualified presidential privilege of immunity for judicial process under all circumstances. The President's need for complete candor and objectivity from advisers calls for great deference from the courts. However, when the privilege depends solely on the broad, undifferentiated claim of public interest in the confidentiality of such conversations, a confrontation with other values arises. Absent a claim of need to protect military, diplomatic or sensitive national security secrets, we find it difficult to accept the argument that even the very important interest in confidentiality of presidential communications is significantly diminished by production of such material for in camera inspection with all the protection that a District Court will be obliged to provide.

To read the powers of the President as providing an absolute privilege as against a subpoenaed evidence is to read the Constitution as providing an absolute privilege as against a subpoenaed evidence is to read the Constitution as providing an absolute privilege as against a subpoenaed evidence...

Record Number Of U.S. Doctors Licensed in 1973

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—More than 18,000 new doctors received licenses to practice medicine in the United States during 1973, registering the largest one-year gain in medical manpower, according to statistics compiled by the American Medical Association.

The number of new doctors, 16,889, was 15 per cent greater than the 14,746 newly licensed during 1972.

After subtracting the American doctors who died and the foreign doctors who left the United States, the net increase was 12,506, raising the total number of licensed physicians to 328,833.

The AMA figures also show that 45 per cent of the doctors receiving their first licenses in 1973 were graduates of foreign medical schools, about the same as in 1972.

poena essential to enforcement of criminal statutes on no more than a generalized claim of the public interest in confidentiality of nonmilitary and nondiplomatic discussions would upset the constitutional balance of a "workable government" and gravely impair the role of the courts.

The expectation of a President to the confidentiality of his conversations and correspondence, like the claim of confidentiality of judicial deliberations, for example, has all the values to which we accord deference for the privacy of all citizens and added to those values the necessity for protection of the public interest in candid, objective, and even blunt or harsh opinions in presidential decision-making. A President and those who assist him must be free to explore alternatives in the process of shaping policies and making decisions and to do so in a way many would be unwilling to express except privately. These are the considerations justifying a presumptive privilege for presidential communications. The privilege is fundamental to the operation of government and is critically rooted in the separation of powers under the Constitution.

But this presumptive privilege must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law. This is nowhere more profoundly manifest than in our view that "the twofold aim [of criminal justice] is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer." We have elected to employ an adversary system of criminal justice in which the parties contest all issues before a court of law. The need to develop all relevant facts in the adversary system is both fundamental and comprehensive. The ends of criminal justice would be defeated if judgments were to be founded on a partial or speculative presentation of the facts. The very integrity of the judicial system and public confidence in the system depend on full disclosure of all the facts, within the framework of the rules of evidence. To ensure that justice is done, it is imperative to the function of courts that compulsory process be available for the production of evidence needed either by the prosecution or by the defense...

On the other hand, the allowance of the privilege to withhold evidence that is demonstrably relevant in a criminal trial would cut deeply into the guarantee of due process of law and gravely impair the basic function of the courts. A President's acknowledged need for confidentiality in the communications of his office is general in nature, whereas the constitutional need for production of relevant evidence in a criminal proceeding is specific and central to the fair adjudication of a particular criminal case in the administration of justice. Without access to specific facts a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be vitiated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations demonstrably shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cases.

We conclude that when the ground for asserting privilege as to subpoenaed materials sought for use in a criminal trial is based only on the generalized interest in confidentiality, it cannot prevail over the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice. The generalized assertion of privilege must yield to the demonstrated specific need for evidence in a pending criminal trial.

Anaconda, Chile Reach Settlement

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ).—The Anaconda Co. said today that a settlement has been reached with the government of Chile with respect to Chile's 1971 expropriation of the rights and interests of two Anaconda subsidiaries, Chile Exploration Co. and Andes Copper Mining Co. The companies formerly operated the Chuquibambilla and El Salvador mining properties.

Under the settlement, Anaconda's subsidiaries were to receive today in New York a cash payment of about \$65 million. There also was to be delivered for their account in New York about \$18 million in promissory notes of Corporación del Cobre. The notes are dated Aug. 1, 1974, and are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Chile.

As a result of the settlement, all prior claims and controversies between the parties, both in Chile and the United States, have been resolved. This includes disposal of all claims for Chilean taxes and other matters, all legal actions in Chile and in the United States and all claims with respect to the notes previously issued to Anaconda's subsidiaries at the end of 1969.

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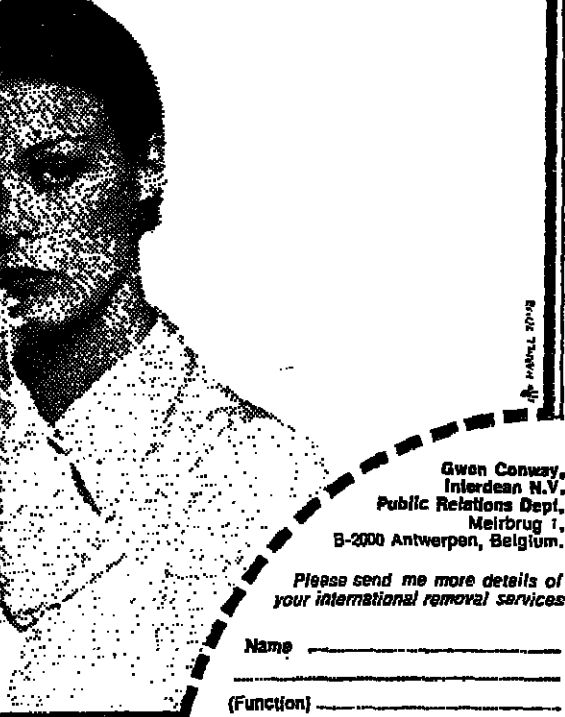
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Probers, Nurses Testify to Senate Panel on Florida School Torture

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—The Defense Department paid \$1.2 million over two years to a Florida school that beat its emotionally disturbed students, made them lie in shallow graves as punishment and chained them together with handcuffs and leg irons, Senate investigators were told yesterday.

Two former nurses at the Green Valley School in Orange City, Fla., Mrs. Snow and Ruth McVay—

told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that the students also received such unorthodox psychiatric treatments as huge doses of vitamins and injections of their own urine.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., brandished for photographers a bullwhip, rusty leg irons and chains, handcuffs and leather collars equipped with electric shock apparatus that Florida Assistant State's Attorney John Upchurch testified came from the school. Sen. Jackson said:

"This is not a school. This is the most horrendous thing I have seen for the treatment of human beings since I saw Buchenwald."

The Rev. George Von Hunsamer, superintendent of the school, called the hearing "a witchhunt" by Sen. Jackson's "politically ambitious staff" that looks to me exactly like Mr. Nixon's.

The subcommittee opened hearings yesterday on the Defense Department's \$500 million Civilian Health and Medical Program

of the Uniformed Services of Health (CHAMPUS), which provides health benefits for retired members of the armed forces, their dependents and dependents of active members of the armed forces.

At one point, half of Green Valley's patients were covered by CHAMPUS. The school charged the government as much as \$50 a day for the care of a student.

Mrs. Snow, the nurse, testified that there was no full-time psychiatrist at the school, but that three psychiatrists—Dr. William

Philpott, Dr. Marcus Brown and Dr. Edward Rosario—worked on a consultant basis.

Dr. Philpott came to the school one day a month. According to Mrs. Snow, he believed that emotional problems stemmed from allergies "and the way to treat these problems is through fasting, through the administration of allergy injections, and through the inhalation of carbon dioxide gas."

Dr. Philpott, who now practices in South Attleboro, Mass., was acquitted by a Prince George's

County, Md., court in 1966 of manslaughter in the death of a patient he was treating with carbon dioxide.

Dr. Morris Lipton, a professor of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina and an expert selected for the subcommittee by the American Psychiatric Association, testified that Dr. Philpott's treatments "are generally frowned upon by both practicing and research academic psychiatrists, and are therefore used only by a few physicians in isolated treatment centers."

Sen. Henry Jackson holds a set of leg irons and a bull whip which witnesses said were used on students at school for disturbed children in Florida. Sen. Jackson's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee is holding hearings.

Flash Seen in Ruling Party Over Apartheid in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 24 (UPI).—Battle lines appear to be forming for a major clash between hardliners and pragmatists in South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party. The division seems to be over a struggle for the leadership of the influential secret society the Broederbond.

Just what is happening in the shadowy party is difficult to gauge, for Afrikaans, who form a vast bulk of its following, tend to present a united front in the face of external criticism and talk of disagreement.

But it seems that a split has developed between those who want to see apartheid, or racial segregation, strictly enforced and here who are adopting a less rigid approach to the republic's racial problems.

One of the leading proponents of the conservative viewpoint is

Andries Treurnicht, parliamentary backbencher and reputed chairman of the Broederbond, who recently made a series of attacks on liberal tendencies in Nationalist thinking.

In doing so, Mr. Treurnicht seems to be putting his political future at stake, for he is reported to be facing a major challenge for the Broederbond leadership from Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University and a man of distinctly more pragmatic views.

The Broederbond is not overtly affiliated to the National party, but since its secret membership consists of about 4,000 leading Afrikaners, its influence is considerable in government policy.

Therefore, if Mr. Treurnicht were to lose the chairmanship to Mr. Viljoen, it could tip the balance of power within the National party in favor of the pragmatists.

Seventh Term.

Discussion within the Nationalist ranks began to appear after last April's general election, when the party was returned to power for its seventh successive term since 1948.

Several of the Nationalist newspapers, which serve as a major debating forum for party ideology, began to urge liberal reforms in numerous spheres.

The issues at the forefront of the debate include the policy of racial segregation in sport and the government's attitudes toward South Africa's colored (mixed race) population and to so-called "petty apartheid."

None of these questions touches the heart of apartheid policy—the division of the country into white and black homelands—but conservatives fear that any liberalization could pave the way for more fundamental concessions.

For instance, pragmatists have suggested that South Africa's colored residents—who have no tribal homelands—could eventually be incorporated on an equal basis into the white political system.

But Mr. Treurnicht has made it clear that he, and other hardliners, are opposed to any form of political integration between the two groups.

The National party reformists also want a minimization of petty apartheid—niggling laws like those which demand separate seats and buses for the various races.

Faced with this challenge, hard-line Nationalists have begun to rally their forces. One group has called for a people's congress to "express widespread concern about liberal tendencies in the national life of the Afrikaner."

Perhaps the key person in the debate is Premier John Vorster who, according to a report, may back Mr. Viljoen for the Broederbond leadership.

Pragmatic Line

Mr. Vorster has adopted a very pragmatic line since coming to power in 1966, bringing a much more flexible approach to Nationalist thinking than his predecessor, the late Hendrik Verwoerd, apartheid's dogmatic theoretician.

However, in a recent speech, the Premier lashed out at people who advocated "integrationist tendencies" and accused them of lacking patriotism, which some observers have seen as a warning that party reformists should not go too far.

Mr. Vorster appears to want change, but at a pace to be dictated by him, so as not to produce a rupture within Nationalist ranks.

Two Bridges Exploded By Viet Cong

SAIGON, July 24 (UPI).—Viet Cong combat engineers blew up a highway bridge today, all cutting off government leaders at the district capital of Duc Duc, military officers said.

Communist gunners then held the town, 250 miles north of Saigon, and a second district, Kien Duc, 12 miles to the west, the officers said.

Two Viet Cong fighters were killed in the explosions, which destroyed the bridges and cut off all ground traffic to and from Duc Duc. A South Vietnamese military spokesman said that the town was being

held by helicopter. The pilots were unable to land in machines because of heavy fire and crewmen bailed out as the planes hovered a few feet from the ground, he

said. At least 100 civilians, among the very few left in Duc Duc, were killed in a single 120-mm round, which destroyed two homes, field officers

said. Most of the 45,000 residents of the town and its six surrounding villages have fled behind Communist or government lines.

Kien Duc, considered a safe haven until today, civilians packed their belongings to flee as the North Vietnamese shells hit town at dawn, military officers

said. Government warplanes struck Communist positions 35 miles around Duc Duc, but failed to destroy any of the guns, military spokesmen said.

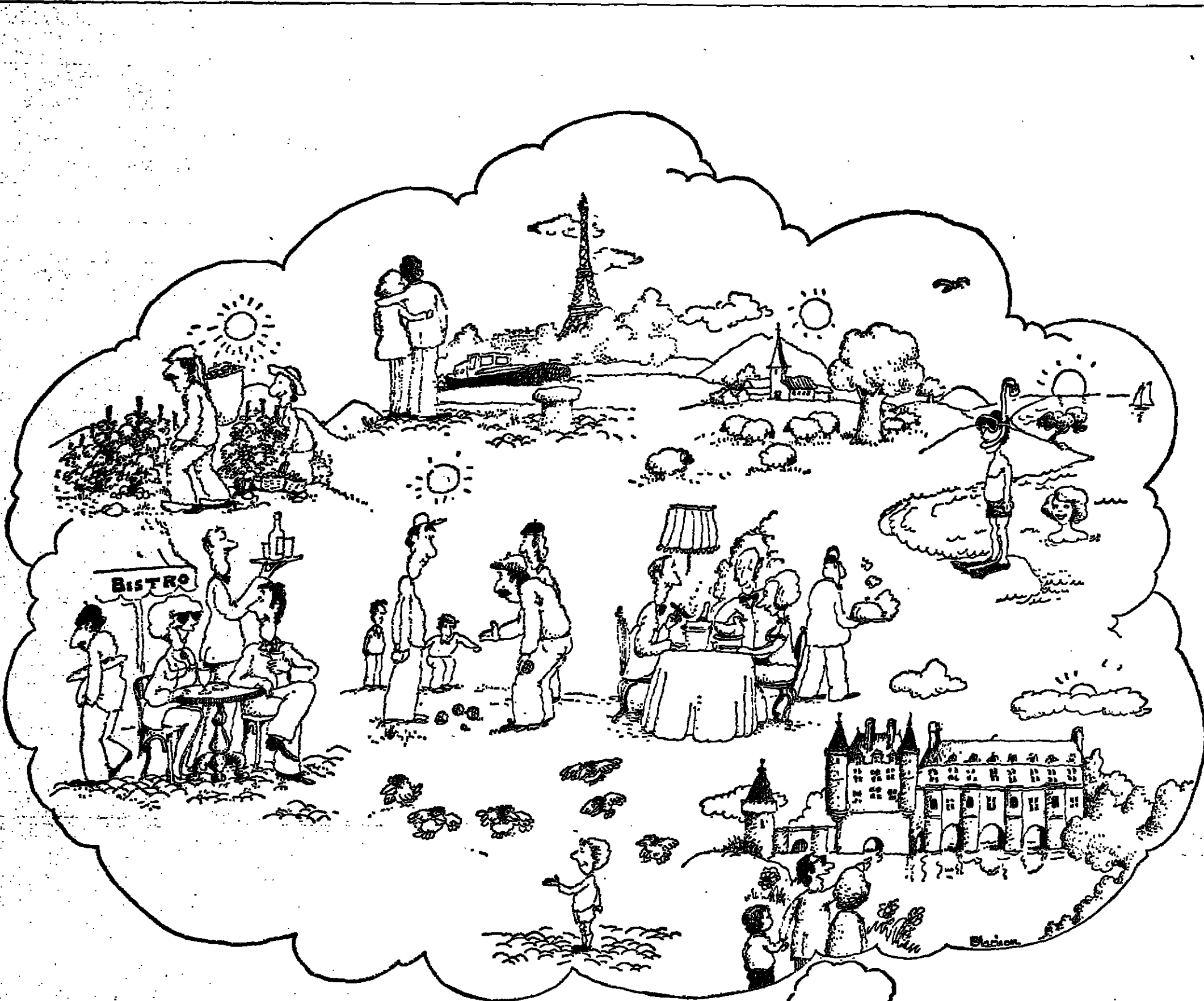
In Cambodia, government forces on Highway 4 ambushed Khmer Rouge infiltration elements south of Phnom Penh, while around

the Kompong Som government defenders counterattacked agents who ring the town, the command reported today.

The command said that 21 Khmer Rouge were killed and six captured with three machine guns in a daylong battle yesterday near

the town, 45 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Four government soldiers were reported killed.

Ant Mushrooms Found
ILLE, France, July 24 (UPI).—A giant mushroom, 1 meter 20 centimeters tall, weighed 3 kilos, has been found in a field near here. The mushroom, of the rare *Agaricus boletus* variety, was not edible, horticulturists said.



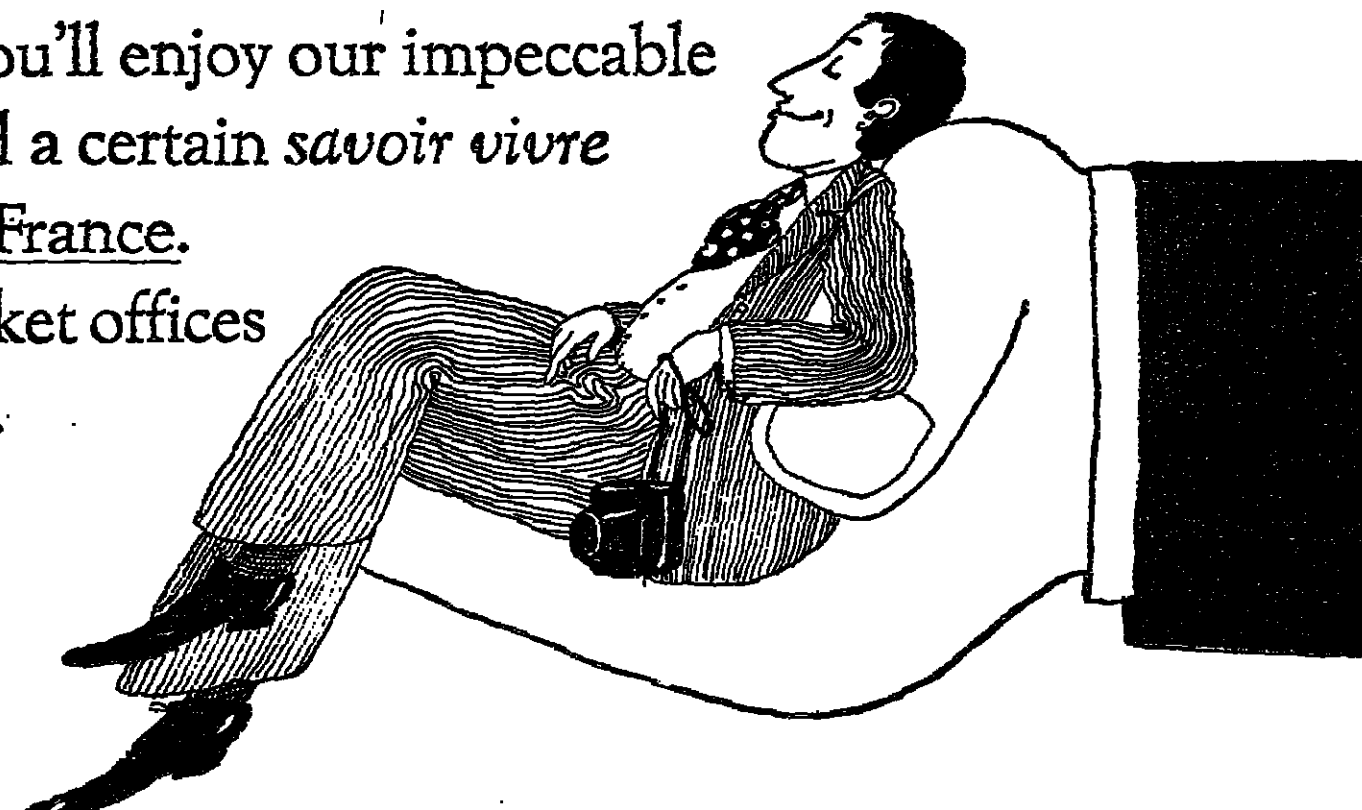
Linger a little in France when you leave France.

Vacations have a way of ending too soon. Just when you're really enjoying the great French food and atmosphere, you have to go home.

But here's a way to make the pleasure last just a little bit longer.

Fly home on Air France. You'll enjoy our impeccable service, renowned cuisine and a certain *savoir vivre* that makes Air France, Air France.

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AIR FRANCE

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Cyprus and Greece

The Greek junta, which had made the coup in Cyprus, has itself been undone by that coup. Doubly discredited—first for launching the take-over by Nikos Sampson and then for failing to deter or defeat the Turkish intervention against him—the junta was forced to confess its utter bankruptcy and to yield power to a civilian national union government headed by exiled ex-Premier Constantine Caramanlis, a respected conservative. Thus did seven years of harsh and seemingly permanent military rule in Athens come to an end. This outcome almost makes last week's Cyprus coup worthwhile.

In Cyprus, Mr. Sampson meanwhile performed the single redeeming act of his political career, resigning in favor of Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot communal leader respected by the Turkish Cypriot minority. He had little choice. His patrons in Athens had collapsed and in barely a week his own army had been defeated and a large Turkish force put ashore. Few politicians have met such complete failure so quickly. Thus did eight days of military rule in Nicosia come to an end.

On Tuesday, before these two changes, the priority in the eastern Mediterranean was a prompt opening of talks on Cyprus among Greece, Turkey and Britain, the three countries which by a treaty of 1960 guarantee its independence. But now the priority is a period of calm in which those political changes, especially the one in Athens, can be consolidated. Democracy in Greece is emerging from a long hideous interment. The new government needs and deserves a respite before undertaking the difficult foreign engagement which a Cyprus negotiation would be. That a civilian leader respected by Greek and Turkish Cypriots is now President in Nicosia makes a certain delay in talks more feasible.

In the interim, Turkey's attitude is crucial. Ready with triumph, some Turks are now saying they wish to rewrite the 1960 treaty in order to provide more safety for Turkish Cypriots, and perhaps also more satisfaction

of Turkish pride. But this could build into what the Greeks would almost certainly regard as a wrong which they might later try to right. The 1960 treaty was written to balance, however imperfectly, the interests of the two Cypriot communities, of Greece and Turkey, and of Moscow and the West. Talks over Cyprus, when they resume, should seek—by consensus—to improve this balance, not to ratify a pro-Turkey imbalance left over from last weekend's war. Responsible Turks surely will recognize that the best guarantee for Turkish Cypriots is a good relationship between Athens and Ankara. That relationship can only be poisoned if Ankara tries to impose a new Cyprus treaty while Athens is preoccupied by a change in its internal political life.

By some combination of luck and diplomatic skill, the United States has been spared what could have been a disaster. Democracy seems to be on the way back in Athens, despite the Nixon administration's apparent initial tolerance last week for the junta and for its role in the Cyprus coup. But if the past record of Mr. Caramanlis is any guide, the new Greek government will retain a close American tie. An all-out war between NATO partners Greece and Turkey was avoided. There was no Soviet-American confrontation. The Russians ended up with no evident advantage.

Regardless of whether these results were gratuitous or managed, there is one undebatable lesson to this complicated tale. It is that a military dictatorship imposed on a democratic country—in this instance Greece—produces a dangerous instability in international affairs. Such a dictatorship tends to escape from internal tensions into external adventures, to conceal its own shortcomings with super-jingoism. It follows that pragmatic considerations of international stability, and not just a "soft-headed" regard for traditional American values, should dictate a steady policy of strong American support for democratic rule abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wayne Morse

It is characteristic of the career of former Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who died on Monday, that he should have been in the midst of a political battle right up to the end of his life. At the age of 73, he was doing what he had done through a half-century of public service—he was waging vigorous combat. His most celebrated target was the war in Southeast Asia and he was the earliest and most outspoken opponent of that policy in the Senate, taking pride in the fact that he voted against every measure in support of that war that came before the Senate. On several occasions he was joined in that crusade by his friend from Alaska, Sen. Ernest H. Gruening, who died just a few weeks ago. After 24 years in the Senate as a Republican, an independent and a Democrat, Sen. Morse was defeated in 1968 by a 3,000-vote margin.

He was in the midst of his second attempt at a comeback when his kidneys and heart failed him. Descriptive adjectives such as "maverick" and "combative" were easy to apply to Wayne Morse. But the man did not lend himself that easily to labels. Born on a farm near Madison, Wis., Mr. Morse attended the University of Wisconsin for his undergraduate training, received a law degree from the University of Minnesota and went on to Columbia University for a doctorate in law. He made a major study of the grand jury system and it attracted the attention of officials of the University of Oregon. He was brought there as a professor and soon was made the dean, by-passing several older men to become the youngest law school dean in the nation at the age of 30.

His first national attention, typically,

came as the result of a fight within the National War Labor Board, to which he had been appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Morse resigned from the board after two years, in the midst of a loud policy disagreement. His loss to that body can be measured by the fact that he wrote more than half the board's opinions in the two years in which he served.

Although he had been a lifelong Republican, in 1952 he broke with his party and its leader, Dwight Eisenhower, and ran as an independent. He lost his committee assignments and languished in a "man-land" until he finally became a Democrat. One of his first contributions to his new-found party was to assist Richard Neuberger in becoming the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Oregon in 40 years. But soon, he and Neuberger were at war with each other in one of the Senate's most celebrated feuds.

He was cut from a mold that seems to fit few American contemporary political leaders. It didn't bother him which way the wind was blowing. He would more likely go out and try to change its direction, unafraid to be the first to take a stand that might not be popular. He was prepared to disagree with his party or his president if he thought either to be wrong. He knew some of his positions would cost him votes, but he cared more about what he thought was right. Many a man who loses his office at 67 could be expected to retire to his farm. Wayne Morse was different. He loved the feel of movement and action, combat and discourse, and he set a standard of integrity and independence that will be difficult to match.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cyprus—Positive Aspects

The worst has been avoided. But Cyprus has been ravaged by the fighting and the civilians have largely paid their contribution in the losses. The centuries-old hatred between the Greeks and the Turks which appeared to be waning has been rekindled for a long time. The re-establishment of the island's status—that "certain constitutional order" called for by French Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues—will be extremely difficult. One can hardly expect Bishop Makarios to be brought back to power in the trucks of a Turkish Army whose "aggression" he has condemned.

One of the positive aspects of this crisis

will, however, be the emergence of a political will and a diplomatic existence of the Nine. Without being able to have a decisive weight in the balance of power, European diplomacy has at least shown that it knew how to show its influence and speak with one voice which wasn't the case during the October (Middle East) war. The same energy—couldn't it have been displayed to prevent the Greek military regime from its subversive attempt in Cyprus? One is entitled to dream of a Europe that would not be satisfied with bowing to events but which would also be able to turn the storms away.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

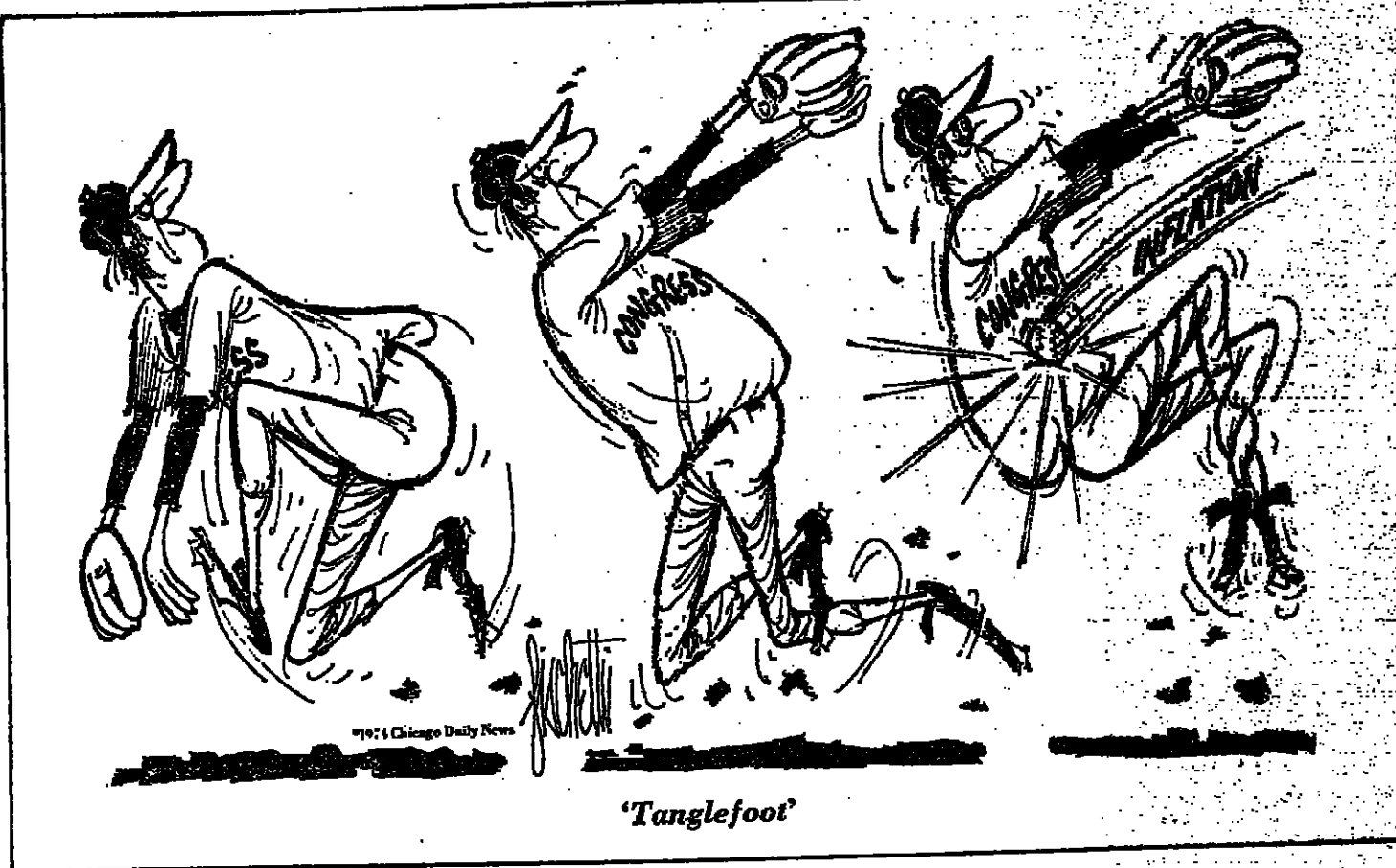
July 25, 1899

WASHINGTON—The presidential campaign of 1900 is already a topic of widespread interest and speculation in the United States. No one can ever foretell what a year or even a month may bring forth in American politics. Whatever the real fighting issue will be free silver, though the Democrats, judging from Mr. Bryan's utterances, will try to get up an anti-trust and anti-expansion cry.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1924

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, light-heavyweight champion of the world, will prove himself the logical challenger to Jack Dempsey's heavy-weight championship, should he win a decisive victory over Georges Carpentier. For the Frenchman a victory means additional fights in America, while a defeat will virtually eliminate him from the list of drawing cards on the other side of the Atlantic.



'Tanglefoot'

Now Some Good News—NATO Cooperation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the reassuring aspects of Greek-Turkish settlement of the Cyprus crisis has been the speed and unity of NATO diplomacy.

Only a few short months ago, officials were complaining that American leadership was crippled and that the European allies couldn't agree on anything, but in the last few days they have demonstrated what can be done when consultation and trust are restored.

Within two hours, Secretary of State Kissinger and the other nine foreign ministers were able to talk to one another and agree on the wording of a sharp demarche to the Greek and Turkish governments. The result has been a transformation of the military and political situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

Better Outlook

No doubt there will be sporadic fighting for a few days, and considerable political maneuvering before a new order is firmly established in Athens and Nicosia, but the outlook is now infinitely better than it was before the fighting started.

The U.S. government is particularly pleased by the political developments in both Greece and Cyprus. Even Kissinger, who played a key role in the settlement, has been optimistic from the start that a major Greek-Turkish war could be avoided, but he had not dared to hope that the military junta in Athens would summon former Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis back from exile in Paris to form a civilian government of national union.

Washington is also pleased that Glafkos Clerides, leader of the Cypriot House of Representatives under the regime of Archbishop Makarios, has replaced Nikos Sampson as interim President of Cyprus.

Clerides is particularly close to the Turkish communities in Cyprus, and Caramanlis has retained constant contact with the banished Greek King, Constantine, in Rome. Accordingly, it is not ruled out here that the monarchy may make a comeback in Greece, as it is likely to do in Spain.

Makarios' Future

Meanwhile, consultations are continuing between the United States and Britain over the future of Archbishop Makarios. This will be for the Cypriot people to decide, and while London and Washington are not wholly in agreement about Makarios, the main difference is that Britain is a co-guarantor of the independent constitutional govern-

ment of Cyprus, and the United States, whose enthusiasm for Makarios is not unbounded, has no such official responsibility.

For the future, the main thing is that the allies have rediscovered that they can be effective when they work together on common problems. In the latest war between Israel and the Arab states, the Europeans complained that Kissinger was not consulting them on military moves that might affect their vital interests.

At the same time, Kissinger was complaining publicly that the European members of the alliance were excluding the United States from their talks on the energy crisis and other matters and were confronting him with decisions whenever they were able to agree, which wasn't often.

Since the installation of new governments in London, Paris and Bonn, however, there has been a new spirit of cooperation. Over the past weekend, Kissinger was

not only in constant telephonic conversation with the other allied foreign ministers, but also with key allied ambassadors here in Washington.

Even the Russians were helpful in the crisis, not so much by what they did but for what they refrained from doing. Their opportunities for obstruction at the UN would have been awkward, but they went along with the efforts to arrange the cease-fire and kept their propaganda on a lower key than usual.

Washington is now eager to see a political transformation in Athens that will restore liberty to that country while retaining allied cooperation in the Greek bases on the mainland and in Crete.

This is regarded at the Pentagon as fundamental to the lines of communication between Europe and the Middle East, and the restoration of a civilian government would relieve the Nixon

administration of charges that it was putting its strategic interests ahead of the freedom of the Greek people.

What Secretary Kissinger hopes to do now is to expand the allied cooperation into the economic field, and particularly to move forward to a better understanding on monetary control, trade and energy.

Problems Linked

His argument has been that the problems of inflation, trade, and defense are linked and cannot be eased without greater consultation and cooperation not only between Europe and the United States but also with Japan.

There are more difficult questions than avoiding a war between two of the allies, but there is a little more confidence here as a result of the last week's diplomacy that the alliance is back on a stronger foundation. © The New York Times.

Call for a U.S. Grain Reserve

By Dick Clark

WASHINGTON—Advocates of a grain reserve have been around for a long time. Joseph had the first published proposal—in the Old Testament—and since then many people have established an "ever-normal granary." A reserve of essential feed grains to protect people and nations against crop failure and famine always has been a sound idea, but the case for one is especially strong today.

The very real threat of a serious worldwide food shortage is the most important reason for a reserve, and it alone should be incentive enough for the United States and other major agricultural nations to take immediate action. A growing world population, combined with shortages of energy, water, fertilizer and land have convinced many experts that widespread famine and starvation are possible in many parts of the world.

Other experts dispute these predictions, but the famine in sub-Saharan Africa is indisputable and so is the possibility of continued and increased world food shortages. Given all of this, it is difficult to understand objections to a grain reserve that would save and stockpile a small fraction of annual grain production to prevent starvation.

A world in which some nations are affluent while others starve

is not likely to be a peaceful one. So there are both humanitarian and political reasons to encourage the developed nations to commit themselves to a significant effort to fight hunger and starvation, and a grain reserve is an indispensable part of that commitment. As the major surplus grain producer in the world, the United States should take the first step by establishing its own grain reserve.

However compelling the reasons for a grain reserve, they probably will not be sufficient to push the necessary legislation through Congress. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee recently held hearings on two grain reserve bills and there was little consideration of world food problems. Instead, the discussion centered on domestic food prices and domestic farm income.

The primary objection to a grain reserve is the fear that it will hurt farmers by keeping grain prices artificially low. In the past, government-held supplies have been used to depress prices, but the current grain reserve proposals provide no protection for the farmer. They insure that grain can be sold from the reserve only when there is a shortage and only at a price that provides the farmer a profit.

Opponents of grain reserves frequently attempt to belittle the proposals, asserting that a government grain reserve would lead to government reserves of other

products such as corn and television sets. This is nonsense. There are significant differences. An inadequate automobile supply means inconvenience. But food is essential, and an inadequate food supply means starvation.

Agriculture is unique in other respects. It is characterized by instability that drives farm prices up one year and down the next, and hurts both farmers and consumers in the process. A grain reserve would establish a greater degree of price stability because the government would purchase grain when the price is too low and sell from the reserve when the price is too high.

Worldwide

The experience of the last few years provides convincing evidence of the potential for a grain reserve. A worldwide grain shortage drove the price of grain up sharply. This led to higher prices for other farm products, and consumers suffered—while, in the short run, farmers benefited.

But soon, the inevitable happened. Livestock producers were hurt by high feed prices and consumer reaction to high meat prices. The high farm prices of 1973 encouraged farmers to purchase more land, equipment and supplies for the coming year. As they did, the prices paid by farmers crashed. In the next few months, grain prices have fallen in anticipation of record harvests this year, and many farmers face the possibility of selling their grain for prices below the cost of production. Everyone would have been much better off had there been a grain reserve to keep prices from rising so much last year and to prevent them from falling too low this year.

A good grain system will help combat inflation in the United States by providing additional supplies when grain prices start rising rapidly. It will help farmers achieve a degree of stability they have never known and it will make a substantial contribution to preventing starvation in various parts of the world.

Dick Clark, Democratic senator from Iowa, is on the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Ruffled Fur

I read Hebe Dorsey's article on Rome's fashion fur industry (Herald Tribune, July 17) with a growing sense of outrage and utter disgust.

The article points out the inconsistency of Italian women's wild extravagance in the midst of their country's economic trouble. What seems inconsistent to me is that furriers and couturiers are still able to use the pelts of slaughtered animals with such gay abandon and that (even less consistent, this) intelligent, feeling women will still buy the garments. Are they perhaps ignorant of the atrocious and brutally inhumane methods used (for example) to obtain Persian lamb skins?

I would be called a crank by many of your readers. But one doesn't need to be a crank to care about animals who can't protect themselves against those, from designers to fashion writers, who exploit them.

WENDY ELIZABETH HOOTON, The Hague.

Long Sleep For Spain Is Nearing End

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—In the 1960s the documentary movie "The Disinherited" was popular with radicals who, then as always, had unambiguous feelings about everything, including the subject of the movie, the Spanish Civil War. I saw the movie in a college auditorium packed with radicals. When the narrator intoned, "And then the rebels advanced on Madrid," the radicals broke out spontaneous applause of encouragement.

Deadly confusion, history. The radicals, responding to the primary reflex of all progressive thinkers, assumed that the rebels must be the "good guys." But the chief Spanish rebel was slightly pudgy general, Francisco Franco, who had some unsavory helpmates, Hitler and Mussolini.

Never Understood

Americans never did understand that war. But Americans are not equipped by experience or tenacity to understand a nation in which the established church publishes (as it did in 1927) catechisms with passages like this: "What kind of sin is committed by one who votes for liberal candidates?"

"Generally a mortal sin." "It is a sin for a Catholic to read a liberal newspaper?"

"He may read the stock exchange news." There was heroism, incredible cruelty, and a batch of poets on each side of the war, which became the last great act of politics. In the 1960s, the most politically inflamed decade in human history.

The democrats' policy of non-intervention worked in Franco's favor. But the Republicans had aid from Stalin (and the presence of a remarkable Chinese Communist, Chou En-lai) and enough of Stalinist tendencies to alarm honest observers like George Orwell.

The manifesto of the Spanish Fascists contained the usual Fascist drool about violent romanticism and anti-capitalism, endorsed "the efficacy of violence in regenerating Spain" and "nationalization of credit facilities... to eliminate capitalist usury."

Too Cunning

But Franco was less a modern totalitarian ruler than a renegade sinner. He actively disliked democracy but he was too cunning to become intoxicated with the bizarre ideology of Hitler. That is one reason why Franco turned a deaf ear to appeals in this one from Hitler, in 1941:

"Spain will never get other friends than those given her by the Germany and Italy of today unless it becomes a different Spain... I believe that we three men, the Duce, you, and I, are bound together by the most rigorous compulsion of history."

Deadly confusion, history. Four years later Mussolini's body was dangled by the heels in a Milan gas station and Italy was a state. The prudent Franco, a temporarily delegate power peacefully in 1974.

But a nation that sleeps, politically, under a dictatorship for 35 years will not sleep forever. Nothing is more sure than the Spain has a reawakening with the "rigorous compulsion of history." Until recently Spain was an anomalous dictatorship, a monarchy without a sovereign. Now suddenly, the aging dictator has signed a piece of paper that eventually gave Spain an actual monarch, the aged but not tested King Juan Carlos I.

The institutions of responsible citizenship, like political parties have been suppressed for decades and the skills of persuasion and cooperation necessary for representative government, never developed in Spain, have atrophied.

The passions that suffuse Spanish art and that often have made Spanish history horrendous will not stay repressed forever. And if these passions erupt suddenly, then history will record the Franco was the worst kind of failure, a ruler who neither permitted freedom nor even made it possible.

The very most that can be said for Franco, the last European leader from the 1800s, is that he may have been better for his country than the alternative to him—whatever it really was—would have been. But even that is true, it speaks poorly of the alternative, not well of Franco.

© The Washington Post.



St. Laurent's camelhair cape-like coat tops a plaid alpaca skirt and a knitted beige and brown striped blouse.

Cereals Supply the World With Its Most Basic Food

It was necessary to name any one category of food as the most important in the world, the food would have to go to cereals, which come closer than any other commonly accessible aliment to being complete foods.

Actually, no entirely complete food, meaning one which can sustain adult health with no complement from other sources, exists. But cereals lack little—chiefly Vitamin A and calcium. High their vegetable proteins can be reinforced advantageously by the addition of animal proteins. Despite the few missing elements, cereals constitute today the indispensable basic food for the peoples of the world, providing the energy for physical or mental effort with a minimum of fat in volume—100 grams of grain will generate 350 calories, more than half the arable land on earth is devoted to the raising of cereals.

Cereals are defined as those members of the grass family cultivated primarily for their edible starchy, white, bran, or bran-like parts. By this definition, wheat is not a cereal; it is a grain. Neither are two important food plants which are members of the grass family, since they are not cultivated primarily for their seeds, bamboo and sugar cane.

Wheat is the king of cereals, most nourishing and the most widely grown, 31 per cent of the world's production. Rice comes second as a human food, practically all of its 15.2 per cent of the world's production. For human consumption, these two divide the world between them, wheat being over all others in relatively temperate areas while rice is king in humid hot regions. Slightly more maize (sweet corn) grown than rice (22.1 per cent), but the great majority of corn is fed to animals. Barley, which is 1.4 per cent of the world's production, is 7.1 per cent in the United States. It is chiefly used as feed for livestock, but it is also used in the production of whisky and other beverages. In the United States, it is the most important cereal crop. In the United Kingdom, it is the most important cereal crop. In the United States, it is the most important cereal crop.

Other European countries suffered from decreasing yields of grain during a period of three or four centuries when the climate grew steadily colder. The main dependence of Iceland before the 18th century was not on food, but on wool. It was the change in climate which forced Iceland to turn to fisheries, her mainstay ever since.

The importance of cereals in shaping English history and economics is apparent in the agitation over the Corn Laws, which provided a bewildering record of what looks superficially from this distance like the inability of government to make up their minds, since each new agricultural reform was likely to reverse the direction of its predecessor—from the first on record, in 1177, which forbade the export of grain, through the act of 1804 which permitted it but imposed export taxes, the 1840 law which again prohibited exports, the 1853 edicts of the "policy of plenty" which raised imported grain, the 1873 and 1889 payment of bounties to farmers who exported it, to the repeal of the Corn Laws entirely in 1846, an issue so controversial that it split the Conservative Party.

Our foods are more varied now, but cereals are still playing an important role in world history. Colonial preference for the entry of grain into the British Isles, instituted in 1846 and transmitted in the 20th century into Imperial preference, remained an obstacle to Britain's recent entry into the Common Market. And now we cite the massive sales of American wheat to the Soviet Union, whose consequences, which could be of almost boundless importance, are still to be measured.

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SILVER jewelry
THE BEST PLACE IN PARIS
Ring Shop

FASHION YSL Brings Back the Chemise Look

By Engenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 24.—Yves Saint Laurent has become a cult in fashion and when a cult launches both a new salon and a new collection, it's far from being just a routine Paris opening.

Guests who climbed the marble stairway of Saint Laurent's Avenue Marceau house, which he has converted into show and work rooms, were greeted by a hand of red-headed Russian musketeers whose lively guitars and violins could be heard half a block away. The Russian note was doubtless in honor of the Cossack overblouse that Saint Laurent introduced last year and the rest of the fashion world has been copying ever since.

Though he is famous for his love of the thrills and lives his private life in thrifty rooms, he and his decorator, Victor Grandpierre, have gone back to Napoleon III for the new business setting. The big, high-ceilinged rooms are painted dead white with moiré patterned, pale green wool carpets. Chairs and couches are covered in ruby red brocade. Who knows? The Victorian aura may have influenced the collection.

In the 17 years of his career, Saint Laurent has gone through many phases. The black leather and the gangster periods are now far behind him; retired in favor of the Pure Look.

This time at least half of his collection looks as if it had stepped out of a Kate Greenaway book. The long, flower-printed dresses, the chin-strap hats with floppy brims, the artificial flowers, the plain black velvets with black satin sashes, the prim evening dresses in dark colors and even Alexander's drawn-back hairdos are all part of the pure picture.

Not that there isn't some clear-headed business thinking behind all the Saint Laurent charm. The world has been screaming for a new daytime uniform and, by showing almost nothing else, Saint Laurent has proposed the chemise. It shouldn't be too hard to put over. Women have always had a natural liking for the unbuttoned look, because it's easy and orderly.

His chemise is, to say the least, very chemise-y. Though there are many versions, the favorite hangs quite full from a high yoke to just above the knees. At this point a deep V-neckline is added. It closes loosely to the ankles than mid-calf.

For his daytime chemises, Saint Laurent uses soft wool challis in flower patterns, all part of his romantic look. The colors are sensational, like the pale blue flowered chemise under a brighter blue velvet coat and the same kind of thing with ruby red velvet.

The unbuttoned dress isn't just a daytime story. It repeats all through the collection in printed silks, a brilliantly embroidered black and in sheer black. There's lots of velvet all through the collection. Saint Laurent sees black velvet for demure little cocktail and dinner suits with tops or skirts of white silk, jacquard and a white artificial flower for purity. Later there are floor-length suits with skinny skirts and skinny cardigans concealing some glitter embroidery.

He likes black and uses it as a painter would, constantly mixing dull with shiny black and putting together the different textures of black velvet, more fabrics, chiffon, net, lace and feathers.

Saint Laurent likes big, soft coats but shows fewer boots with them than most designers. The suits are hard tailored with hip-length, open cardigan jackets and very skinny skirts.

Ungaro showed his collection in his mirror-lined ready-to-wear quarters. He has the largest collection of good coats in French couture—all the way from enormous silky cashmeres with full, gathered backs to slim little coats over chemise dresses. Silk raincoats are lined with woolen fabrics to match skirts.

Ungaro's trademark is the printed fabric. This season his favorite is a kind of tulle with small rosebuds, confined in the



Saint Laurent's new chemise look with chin-strap hat.

squares. The colors are most often brown and white or the beige shades in between.

There are stripes in the collection and they appear on the furs, the heavier sweaters and lighter-weight wools, running up and down or on the diagonal. Narrow white coats go with striped chemises, and it's the other way around with striped coats over white dresses.

Ungaro's most charming evening costume is the simple white crepe slip dress with a ruffled white lace bed jacket for a cover-up.

A Ritual Cave Is Found Under Pyramid of Sun

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (AP).

—Mexican archaeologists have discovered a cave under the Pyramid of the Sun used by the Toltecs in the 9th century.

Pre-Columbian experts said the cave—probably used for religious rites—could shed more light on the origin and customs of the Toltecs, a pre-Aztec people whose origins are unknown and who disappeared in the 9th century. The cave is about 325 feet long, 13 feet high and 16 feet underground, exactly below the center of the 820-square-foot base of the pyramid at Teotihuacan, the ancient Toltec town 30 miles northeast of Mexico City.

Jorge Acosta, director of the pre-Hispanic department at the National Institute of Anthropology and History, said lots of broken pottery and ceramics of the pre-Aztec period were found in the cave.

On entering the cave, the archaeologists saw walls smoothed out with dark clay but without engravings or decorations. The pottery was found on the floor and in a chamber-like area at the end of the cave.

Near the end of the cave, they found three pathways opening up like a three-leaf clover structure. Teotihuacan, considered sacred by the Aztecs who arrived in the 14th century, is an Aztec Nahuatl language name meaning "place of the gods."

Besides the 170-foot-high Pyramid of the Sun, the Toltecs erected a smaller Pyramid of the Moon. A cave has been found under it, too.



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Putting Personality Into Shopping Centers

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—A shopping center to be successful today should incorporate a touch of the mystery and the surprise of the bazaar.

"I am architect of the marriage of the soul with a contemporary way of buying," said Aaron Chelouche—specialist of the mass marketplace—architect and consultant on 140 shopping centers throughout the United States and Europe. To keep a balance between great and small, humanist Chelouche "I already did my mistakes" creates winding traffic patterns that lead department-store-bound customers past the little shops with their lure of "All Baba's cave."

"I am no autocrat," he said, "but I have become the psychologist of the woman shopper. And from the point of view of all the participating merchants, a best center is where the woman runs into only one store and then immediately leaves the area."

Seven years ago, the promoters of Parly II on the western outskirts of Paris called on the American architectural firm of Douglas and Chelouche to act as consultants for the French pioneer effort in Centres Commerciaux. Their U.S. know-how coupled with respect for French tastes brought such results that Chelouche transferred his headquarters to the heart of Paris. Parly II, despite its success, nonetheless represents a shopping center of the '60s.

His Office

Nothing could seem more remote in time from a Centre Commercial than Chelouche's 24 Place Vendôme offices installed in a grandiose suite of cream and gold paneled Louis XIV salons. Choosing black leather and chrome contemporary furniture, he has expressed his iconoclastic attitude towards a happy liaison between past and present. Coincidentally, back in 1710, the mansion at number 24 belonged to Germain Boffrand, co-architect with Jules Hardouin Mansart of the Place Vendôme itself.

Chelouche's current projects include a burgeoning of new centers in Marseilles, Montpellier, Nantes, St. Etienne, Cre-

teil, Gergy-Pontoise, Nancy-le-Grand, Brussels and Jerusalem, all of which he visits a day to a week at a time.

Each has a distinct personality. "Every project must be treated like a new woman, like a new world," he said.

To prevent them from deteriorating into sterile merchandising, the Chelouche concept is to devise an environment which also serves as a place to go, to relax, to have fun, to see, to meet friends, to be entertained. Under these circumstances, people always buy. Particularly when children can be parked in nurseries and guarded amusement areas.

Although every center is a covered and climatized unit, he insists on natural light from the roof, and interior landscaping of trees, flowers, fountains, cascades and cafes to sit and enjoy

it all. The long, broad, straight mall of yesterday's shopping center has been narrowed into a personalized pathway. To break monotony, it opens up at intervals into a series of courts and public squares. These spaces are designed for painting and sculpture exhibitions, boat and automobile shows, and other events. He foresees one day having orchestras playing as they do in Venice's Piazza San Marco.

To keep a center from going dead in the evening, there are draw attractions such as movie houses, discotheques and drugstores. Those still in the planning stage will have auditoriums, hotels and motels, and swimming pools. Already Nancy-le-Grand has the skating rink.

Because tenants pay a percentage on sales above a predetermined level, it is to the developer's advantage to have the

little shopkeeper proportionally as well as the big one. A Chelouche concept, for instance, is to have specialty food boutiques located next door to supermarkets. Each then benefits from the other. Parly II and La Belle Epine started paying percentage after two years, sign of a profitable center.

"I am the kind of man who gets totally involved with every one, including my butcher," he said. "I want everybody to get into the act."

His models are the great animated marketplaces of antiquity like the Agora in Athens and Trajan's Forum in Rome.

"My first shopping center was a project when I was at Columbia School of Architecture in 1947. Although I get six times as many offers as I can handle, frankly I'd like to do something else for a change."

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New World Bank Program Urged

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WFP).—World Bank President Robert McNamara has proposed a major overhaul of the bank's lending program for the four years in the wake of oil price increases and other factors in the world economy "of magnitude previously associated with major wars and depression."

Under Mr. McNamara's proposal, the bank's lending program for the next four years would total \$21.1 billion, compared with \$14 billion anticipated before. This represents a real increase of only 4 per cent a year, allowing for inflation. In addition, IDA loans over the period would add \$2 billion, making total outlays \$23 billion.

Price changes already encountered and anticipated are staggering, Mr. McNamara reported. For example, in 1971, the bank predicted a cumulative inflation rate of 18 per cent by 1974. But dollar prices of goods and services had risen by 40 per cent by the end of this month, and Mr. McNamara said, "We now estimate that by fiscal year 1975, the cumulative increase over fiscal 1971 will be approximately 80 per cent."

To finance the better loan program, Mr. McNamara has proposed an increase in borrowing by \$2 billion to \$13.9 billion, an increase which would be greater if the bank were to maintain its present highly conservative level on reserves.

Because of the boosted lending program, Mr. McNamara warned member countries, an increase in the bank's subscribed capital will be needed "greater than previously envisaged." He said he would begin informal discussions on this subject with member governments next year.

Copies of the proposed revision of the bank program, and of the McNamara memorandum to the executive directors analyzing prospects for the developing countries, were obtained by The Washington Post.

In the memorandum to the executive directors dated July 4, Mr. McNamara confessed that the boosted lending plans of the bank, combined with all other projected aid programs, "fall far short of what is required to assist those countries which have been most seriously affected by recent changes in the world economy."

A basic staff paper prepared as a rationale for the revised lending program takes a gloomy view of economic prospects for 40 developing countries that do not export oil, forecasting that their standard of living will "fall further and further behind both the developed countries and the other developing countries."

Dollar Drops to Year's Low in France, Dips Elsewhere

PARIS, July 24 (WFP).—The dollar fell to a new low for the day on the foreign exchange market here today with the bank

of France making no effort to halt the slide.

Commercial bankers estimated that the dollar—4,963 francs yesterday—dropped to 4,950 francs today, a new low since the start of the year.

But another factor weighing against the dollar here is as well as in other financial centers is the anticipation that interest rates for dollars and Eurodollars have peaked, encouraging investors to begin shifting their short-term money-market deposits to Continental currencies.

In Frankfurt, for example, the dollar closed at its low for the day at 2,515 Deutsche marks, down from 2,545 yesterday.

The special factors operating in the Paris market are tied to the government's anti-inflation policy, which has severely restricted the growth in commercial bank loans. As a result, the banks have been cutting the credit lines extended to business.

The one escape route around these restrictions is to borrow foreign currency and convert the proceeds back into francs—an operation that increases the value of the franc on its exchange market.

While such borrowings circumvent the government's policy to slow business spending, officials have left the loophole open because foreign currency is needed to bolster the nation's reserves to pay for oil imports.

S. Aide Offers Certificates for Arab Oil Money

PARIS, July 24 (WFP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said here today that he has asked Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to deposit their oil revenues in special Treasury certificates.

We have no firm commitments on them, he told a press conference, adding that the oil producers have yet to decide on how they would be willing to lend and for what length of time.

Mr. Simon, who has met with West German, Italian, French, British and Japanese officials in Paris, said that the banks have been cutting the credit lines extended to business.

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There was no foreign exchange guarantee, gold link or tie to inflation.

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Profit Declines At French Bank

PARIS, July 24 (AP-DJ).—Citibank said today that its first-half net earnings declined to \$5.8 million from \$12 million in the first half of 1973.

But the company added that the figures were not directly comparable because of restrictions imposed by the Finance Ministry on dividend payments and provisions for an exceptional 15 per cent corporate profits tax included in the government's anti-inflation program.

The group's consolidated net earnings for 1974, however, were likely to decline 15 to 20 per cent, due mainly to the exceptional corporate tax, it added. Last year, consolidated earnings were \$55 million.

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Amex Asks SEC To Help Attract Foreign Stocks

NEW YORK, July 24 (WFP).—The American Stock Exchange reported yesterday that it had appealed formally to the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to attract listings on the exchange of more foreign securities.

Paul Kolton, Amex chairman, added that preliminary results for the first half of the year would show a "modest" loss on declining revenues. He declined to disclose figures, but he said that the exchange lost money in the second quarter. In the first quarter the Amex earned \$87,000.

During a press briefing, Mr. Kolton elaborated on a plan to attract foreign listings that he first disclosed in June. Essentially, Mr. Kolton seeks to persuade the SEC to exempt foreign securities from the agency's regulations. Instead, he proposes that the exchanges themselves prepare and enforce special regulations of their own.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

United Aircraft Bids for ESB

ESB Inc. says that United Aircraft Corp. has filed an offer to purchase all the shares of ESB at \$34 each. The total value will be \$191 million if all ESB shares are tendered. ESB adds that its management and board believe that the United offer represents fair value and will recommend that all ESB holders accept it. This appears to head off a rival offer announced last week by International Nickel Co. of Canada to buy all the shares of ESB at \$26 each. Later Wednesday, however, Inco raised its bid to \$36.

Air France Revises Operating Loss

Air France says it expects an operating loss for the current year to be around \$0 million (francs \$8.7 billion), well down from the \$500-million-franc loss envisaged at the end of 1973. The airline said higher fuel prices will add some \$80 million francs to its costs in 1974, in addition to general wage and price increases. Air France notes it can not hope to absorb all these costs in a single year, even if progress is made toward a more realistic tariff structure.

U.S. Official Rescinds FTC Order

A Federal Trade Commission (FTC) official has rescinded a commission order requiring Litton Industries Inc. to divest its Triumph-Adler unit, a West German typewriter manufacturer firm it acquired in 1969. Litton manufactures Royal

typewriters. An FTC administrative law judge said the divestiture, ordered by the commission March 13, 1973, would be anti-competitive and therefore not in the public interest. It is to be anticipated that in the exercise of good business judgment, Litton would withdraw from the office typewriter market... if it were required to divest itself of Triumph-Adler, administrative law judge Lavin Berman ruled. The decision is not final and must be approved by the commission. Judge Berman recommended that the FTC's 10-year ban on future acquisitions by Litton in the typewriting industry without commission approval remain in effect.

Gelsenberg Sees Good Dividend

Gelsenberg expects to be able to pay a satisfactory dividend for 1974 on the basis of developments so far after returning to a 10 per cent payment last year from nil in 1972. Chairman Walter Kops says all business sectors have been making a profit in the year so far with the exception of the domestic oil market. The chemical, nuclear energy and trading divisions are now in a position to make a considerable contribution to the result, he adds. Sales to third parties in the first six months of the current year rose to 3.4 billion Deutsche marks from 2 billion DM a year earlier due largely to much higher oil prices. The chemical sector in particular achieved a real sales growth.

Company Reports

American Broadcasting			Eastern Airlines			Reynolds Industries		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	231.8	205.7	Revenue (millions)	384.8	325.4	Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0
Profits (millions)	17.5	14.5	Profits (millions)	12.21	-6.67	Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73
Per Share	1.03	0.86	Per Share	0.63	-0.36	Per Share	2.09	1.47
First Half			First Half			Per Share (diluted)	1.87	1.31
Revenue (millions)	461.8	423.9	Revenue (millions)	754.4	651.2	Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1
Profits (millions)	37.5	33.7	Profits (millions)	10.63	-8.62	Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18
Per Share	1.83	1.39	Per Share	0.54	-0.47	Per Share	15.14	10.82
American Home Products			Ethyl			Sperry Rand		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	First Qtr. (June 30)	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	504.5	530.1	Revenue (millions)	283.5	179.3	Revenue (millions)	709.7	602.1
Profits (millions)	50.72	45.81	Profits (millions)	19.63	14.29	Profits (millions)	26.6	22.2
Per Share	0.32	0.28	Per Share	1.96	1.36	Per Share	0.77	0.70
First Half			First Half			Standard Oil (Indiana)		
Revenue (millions)	1,050.5	927.7	Revenue (millions)	459.8	343.25	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	109.5	95.8	Profits (millions)	33.24	26.43	Revenue (millions)	2,474.0	1,524.0
Per Share	1.09	0.82	Per Share	3.30	2.48	Profits (millions)	280.0	121.0
AMF			FMC			Per Share	3.93	1.99
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share (dil.)	3.69	1.83
Revenue (millions)	278.8	255.9	Revenue (millions)	544.8	449.5	First Half		
Profits (millions)	10.6	14.7	Profits (millions)	31.0	25.6	Revenue (millions)	4,753.0	2,987.0
Per Share	0.58	0.80	Per Share	0.93	0.77	Profits (millions)	489.0	242.0
First Half			Per Share (diluted)	0.83	0.71	Per Share	7.12	3.84
Revenue (millions)	521.0	477.2	Revenue (millions)	1,029.9	851.4	Per Share (dil.)	6.84	3.30
Profits (millions)	19.8	29.5	Profits (millions)	54.1	45.2	Studebaker Worthington		
Per Share	1.09	1.58	Per Share	1.49	1.26	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Anheuser-Busch			General Foods			Revenue (millions)	342.5	257.4
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Qtr. to June 30	1974	1973	Profits (millions)	7.99	9.9
Revenue (millions)	348.2	377.5	Revenue (millions)	824.98	697.1	Per Share	2.15	2.2
Profits (millions)	15.8	18.7	Profits (millions)	28.3	25.3	First Half		
Per Share	0.35	0.41	Per Share	0.57	0.53	Revenue (millions)	633.4	533.0
First Half			Heublein			Profits (millions)	12.74	9.2
Revenue (millions)	648.0	521.4	Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	3.31	3.3
Profits (millions)	38.28	27.1	Revenue (millions)	363.4	333.1	Unocal		
Per Share	0.63	0.82	Profits (millions)	15.01	12.81	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Bristol-Myers			Per Share	0.75	0.61	Revenue (millions)	650.1	561.0
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Year			Profits (millions)	17.18	18.0
Revenue (millions)	390.3	322.2	Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,025.0	Per Share	0.62	0.6
Profits (millions)	29.46	24.29	Profits (millions)	54.95	46.36	First Half		
Per Share	0.81	0.75	Per Share	2.57	2.21	Revenue (millions)	1,169.3	1,056.0
First Half			Illinois Central Industries			Profits (millions)	2.95	3.2
Revenue (millions)	768.4	680.8	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	1.02	1.1
Profits (millions)	52.65	43.96	Revenue (millions)	348.9	300.8	United States Gypsum		
Per Share	1.64	1.36	Profits (millions)	20.9	15.5	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Budd			Per Share	1.30	1.03	Revenue (millions)	224.0	179.0
Second Quarter	1974	1973	First Half			Profits (millions)	13.95	13.0
Revenue (millions)	304.4	198.3	Revenue (millions)	642.1	567.5	Per Share	0.80	0.6
Profits (millions)	5.48	7.28	Profits (millions)	32.0	31.8	First Half		
Per Share	0.96	1.16	Per Share	1.94	1.91	Revenue (millions)	425.1	355.0
First Half			Marathon Oil			Profits (millions)	25.57	25.0
Revenue (millions)	598.3	388.4	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	1.45	1.4
Profits (millions)	9.55	14.3	Revenue (millions)	805.2	430.5	Textron		
Per Share	1.49	2.18	Profits (millions)	50.21	20.55	Second Quarter	1974	1973
City Investing			Per Share	1.68	0.68	Revenue (millions)	549.8	470.0
Second Quarter	1974	1973	First Half			Profits (millions)	27.63	29.0
Revenue (millions)	569.8	511.6	Revenue (millions)	1,561.0	841.1	Per Share	0.74	0.6
Profits (millions)	16.26	17.69	Profits (millions)	80.63	45.4	First Half		
Per Share (dil.)	0.47	0.47	Per Share	2.70	1.35	Revenue (millions)	1,026.9	892.0
First Half			Martin Marietta			Profits (millions)	51.43	48.0
Revenue (millions)	1,070.8	955.4	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	1.37	1.2
Profits (millions)	29.32	30.39	Revenue (millions)	332.3	230.5	(*)-Residual.		
Per Share (dil.)	0.84	0.81	Profits (millions)	27.49	13.17	Texas Utilities		
Clark Equipment			Per Share	1.26	0.81	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Revenue (millions)	585.7	542.7	Revenue (millions)	172.3	130.1
Revenue (millions)	343.8	291.3	Profits (millions)	41.64	24.89	Profits (millions)	26.63	22.0
Profits (millions)	17.3	15.0	Per Share	1.91	1.10	Per Share	0.51	0.4
Per Share	1.26	1.10	Mobil Oil			First Half		
First Half			Second Quarter	1974	1973	Revenue (millions)	309.5	270.0
Revenue (millions)	693.4	555.8	Revenue (millions)	5,110.0	2,970.0	Profits (millions)	50.06	44.6
Profits (millions)	30.0	29.2	Profits (millions)	367.4	154.2	Per Share	0.89	0.8
Per Share	2.20	2.18	Per Share	3.61	1.81	Weyerhaeuser		
Ex Asks SEC			Northwest Airlines			Second Quarter	1974	1973
Help Attract			Second Quarter	1974	1973	Revenue (millions)	677.0	650.0
Stocks			Revenue (millions)	194.2	141.4	Profits (millions)	94.18	113.8
YORK, July 24 (NYT).—			Profits (millions)	19.6	13.0	Per Share	0.74	0.8
American Stock Exchange			Per Share	0.91	0.56	First Half		
closed yesterday that it had			Revenue (millions)	362.3	261.4	Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,171.0
d formally to the Secu-			Profits (millions)	33.5	26.0	Profits (millions)	186.8	200.0
d Exchange Commission			Per Share	1.55	0.93	Per Share	1.46	1.5
curity securities regulations			Occidental Petroleum					
to attract listings on the			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
ge of more foreign secu-			Revenue (millions)	1,605.0	819.3			
			Profits (millions)	82.61	25.58			
			Per Share	1.59	0.36			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,940.0	1,492.0			
			Profits (millions)	160.38	31.86			
			Per Share	2.74	0.40			
			Otis Elevator					
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	636.4	510.7			
			Profits (millions)	19.4	17.96			
			Per Share	2.42	2.22			
			Phelps Dodge					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	313.3	254.3			
			Profits (millions)	44.5	25.3			
			Per Share	2.16	1.43			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	569.9	439.9			
			Profits (millions)	80.0	54.6			
			Per Share	3.29	2.06			
			Rexnord					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Rockwell International					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Sears, Roebuck & Co.					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Shawmut					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Spartan					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Spartan					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Spartan					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
			Revenue (millions)	2,121.4	1,561.1			
			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Spartan					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			
			Per Share	2.09	1.47			
			First Half					
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			Profits (millions)	151.48	105.18			
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			Per Share	15.14	10.82			
			Spartan					
			Second Quarter	1974	1973			
			Revenue (millions)	1,131.0	820.0			
			Profits (millions)	91.55	61.73			

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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4	21	5

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Toronto Stocks

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Euro Is Worth...

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European Markets

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1504 + 3/4	Soc. Générale.	2.585	Fiat.....	1.3
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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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Currency Rates

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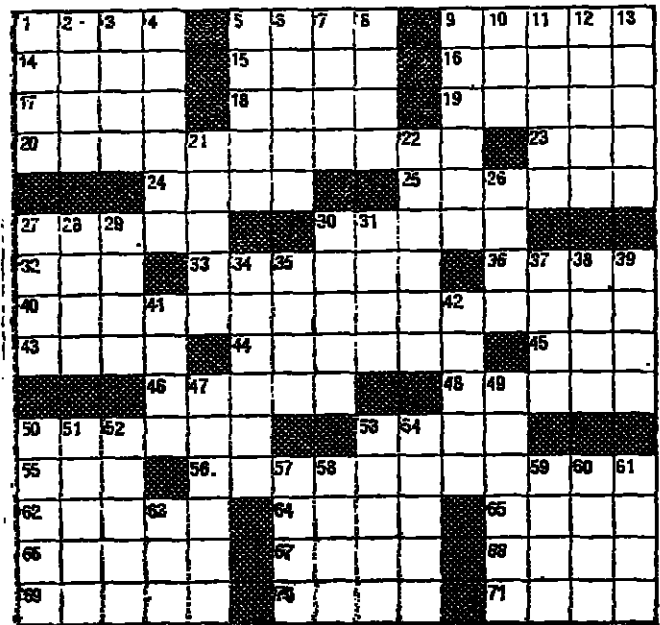
The new currency



CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Part of Excellence
- 3 Kind of singing
- 9 Swaggar
- 14 "I cannot tell"
- 15 Voice
- 16 "It is to you"
- 17 College pad
- 18 Pronoun
- 19 Blood carrier
- 20 Vigorous vegetable
- 23 Inflection
- 24 Slaughter of baseball
- 25 It
- 27 Lively
- 30 Peter, in pumpkin
- 32 German pronoun
- 33 "we eat"
- 36 Regarding
- 40 "sailing over"
- 43 Kind of plate or cooking
- 44 Fruit tool
- 45 From Z
- 46 "country"
- 21 Break
- 22 Part of a play
- 23 Vehicle
- 27 Meat of the matter
- 28 Repeat
- 29 Pause filler
- 30 The line
- 31 Tennis term
- 34 Cavalryman of Europe
- 35 Inner: Prefix
- 37 River in Germany
- 38 Marshal of Europe
- 39 Words before about
- 41 Greek letter
- 42 Cl
- 47 French painter
- 48 Meal
- 49 Switch
- 51 Flaming
- 52 Consumer's advocate
- 53 Gravel ridge
- 54 Clock voice
- 57 Waugh
- 58 Alone
- 59 Cop
- 60 Always
- 61 Carry on
- 63 French season



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	28	72	Cloudy	MADRID	31	88	Clear
AMSTERDAM	28	80	Cloudy	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	---	---	Unvariable	MOSCOW	29	84	Cloudy
ANTWERP	---	---	Unvariable	MOSCOW	30	86	Stormy
BEIRUT	---	---	Unvariable	NETCHIE	23	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	32	90	Stormy
BIRMINGHAM	27	81	Cloudy	OSLO	32	90	Cloudy
BURBANK	13	55	Rain	OSLO	17	63	Clear
BURBANK	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	32	90	Rain
CABRIL	---	---	Unvariable	PARIS	32	90	Stormy
CABRIL	27	81	Cloudy	ROME	27	81	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	21	69	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	27	81	Clear
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Clear
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	---	---	Unvariable
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81	Stormy
FRANKFURT	23	83	Rain	VENICE	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	77	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	64	Stormy	WARSAW	27	81	Cloudy
HONOLULU	---	---	Unvariable	WASHINGTON	24	76	Cloudy
LA PALMAYAS	33	92	Clear	ZURICH	32	90	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	29	84	Clear				
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